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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,852—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1896.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	28th Nov.
* ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
R.I. INDIA	5009	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
R.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	W. De Horne	2nd Jan.
R.I. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	5009	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	3301	L. Reeves	20th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	5009	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

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The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

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Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

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IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

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GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	22th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "
YARRA	4255	Colspellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4060	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Bourdon	4,074	17th Dec.

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 28th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 26th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, about 29th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 1st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 28th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 23rd November, 1896.

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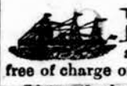

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NO SHAREHOLDERS.

ALL THE PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS.

Head Office in India :—1A, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ! ! !

"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.

Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK, which is a Garter, crossed by two Paddles, with I. B. O. in the centre. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Has greater body and Covering Power than Lead Paint.

"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity, and Brilliancy of Colour. Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.

"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."

(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors), Charlton, London, England, or to

LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.,

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS :—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PALACE SKATING RINK.
THE MOST COOLEST AND SILENT RINK
Ever seen in India.
OPEN EVERY EVENING
FROM 9 to 11-30.
EVERY DAY
FROM 7 TO 9, 10 TO 12, AND 5 TO 7.
TO-NIGHT ; RACE NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
SELECT SOCIETY SEASON.
FROM 5-30 TO 7-30.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
HURDLE RACE.
F. MITCHELL, Proprietor. T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.
In aid of the Funds of the
BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.
THURSDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER, AT 8-30 P.M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Boxes (to hold 4), Rs. 7; Second Class, Re. 1; Pit, Annas 8.

DIRECT TO NATAL AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "COURLAND," Commander Alexander Milne, 1,248 tons, has arrived and will SAIL for the above PORTS on or about the 27th Nov.
With excellent 1st and 2nd Class accommodation, will reach Natal in about 17 days.
For rates and Particulars apply to Messrs. DADA ABDOOLLA and Co., Owners, Kasai Moholla, Crawford Market.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RI-UNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
HAVING RETURNED from my temporary leave, I have TO-DAY TAKEN CHARGE of the above Agency.
C. BARBORO, Agent.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.
THE Undersigned having RETURNED to BOMBAY, the POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. STEPHEN WELLINGTON in May last is CANCELLED.
LOUIS PENNY, M. INST., C.E., Engineer and Manager, The Bombay Gas Company, Limited.
Bombay, 24th November, 1896.

TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS will be received up to the 19th December, 1896, for SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to Madras Arsenal, during 1897-98. For further particulars apply to the ORDNANCE OFFICER in charge Arsenal, Madras.

TO BE LET for the ensuing cold weather—
CHOWK HALL.—Matheran.
CAIRN MORE.—Matheran.
BLUE VALLEY HALL.—Mahableshwar.
TYABJI LODGE.—Mahableshwar.
Apply to
BUDRUDDIN TYABJI, Esq., Kumballa Hill, Bombay.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRST CALL OF Rs. 125 PER SHARE ON B SHARES.
NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL of Rs. 125 per SHARE on the B SHARES of the above Company has been made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on or before TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1896.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of the said call and not paid on or before the aforesaid date.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE, Secretary.
No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 23rd November, 1896.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1896, for works in the CONSTRUCTION of QUARTERS for Animal Keepers and Office Rooms for Clerks in the Victoria Gardens.
2. Form of Tender, Schedule of rates, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M.I.C.E., Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 20th November, 1896.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.
PREMIUMS MODERATE, CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.
[F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„ 4,130,030 =	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
H. BEKKEY, Agent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

KOP'S BEER
(NON-ALCOHOLIC)
Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.
Rs. 7-0 for Qts. ; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.
By Order,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.
Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVERAL TRADES and BUSINESSES CARRIED on by the firm of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE AND CO. will be CONTINUED to be carried on in the same name by the Undersigned.
SORABJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.
KAWASJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.

EXPANDED METAL.
SUITABLE for RAILROAD, Farm, Park, and Garden Fencing. Also for Lathing, for House Construction and Plastering Fireproof Buildings.
For particulars as to dimensions, gauge and prices, Apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents for the Expanded Metal Co., Bombay.

No. 5464-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
SIMLA, the 9th NOVEMBER, 1896.
NOTIFICATION.
IT is proposed to establish a MODEL DAIRY FARM at UMBALLA, combined with a School for the instruction of managers. Candidates desirous of undergoing a course of instruction to qualify as managers of Government Dairies are invited to submit their names with copies of testimonials, etc., to Veterinary-Major W. H. Kemp, Elysium House, Simla. Candidates must be Europeans by birth, be able to read and write, and understand simple accounts. Men who have served in the Army preferred. Terms of employment can be ascertained from Veterinary-Major Kemp.
By Order,
E. DEBRATH, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY, INDIA AND CEYLON.
IMPROVED DIRECT COMMUNICATION TO COLOMBO.
VIA THE SOUTH INDIAN RAIL WAY AND TUTICORIN.
DAILY.—(Sundays excepted).

	MADRAS (Egmore)	Dep.	18 15 a
	Arkonam	„	13 0
	Vellore	„	15 44
Via Erode.	Mysore	„	22 25 b
	Bangalore	„	7 40 b
	Salem	„	18 41
	Calicut	„	8 10 b
	Mettupalaiyam	„	13 25 b
	Coimbatore	„	14 48 b
	ERODE	„	23 30
	Cuddalore (New Town)	„	0 6
	Negapatam	„	1 15
	Trichinopoly Junction	„	6 5
	Madura	„	11 16
	TUTICORIN	Arr.	16 5
	Tuticorin	Dep.	17 0
	COLOMBO About	Arr.	8 0

a Madras Passengers dine at Chingleput and breakfast at Madura.
b Mysore and Bangalore passengers dine at Salem and Calicut, Mettupalaiyam and Coimbatore passengers at Erode, Breakfast at Madura.
Note—Dinner and Breakfast tickets may be obtained at Principal Stations.
The journey from Madras to Colombo occupies about 38 hours, the Sea Journey is only 16 hours.
Through First, Second and Third Class Tickets are issued from Principal Stations on the South Indian Railway to Colombo; the Fares from Madras to Colombo are as follows:—

First Class	Rs. 48-11-6
Second Class	„ 19-12-6
Third Class	„ 7-10-6

These charges include Train Fare, Government Jetty dues, Launch at Tuticorin and Steamer Passage. The First and Second Class Fares include diet on board the Steamer.
A Special Free Allowance of Luggage is granted on through Tickets, viz.: First-class, 4 maunds ; Second-class, 2 maunds ; Third-class, 28 seers.
Colombo is a very convenient Port for Passengers between India and Europe. The Straits Settlements, Japan, China, and Australia ; Steamers of the Principal Lines arrive and depart almost daily.
The "Katoria" has been specially placed on the Tuticorin and Ceylon Service for the convenience of passengers using this route and will sail from Tuticorin on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. She has splendid Saloon accommodation, is 1,100 tons, and 151 horse-power.
For further particulars, &c., apply to the Traffic Manager Trichinopoly, or the Assistant Traffic Manager, Madras.
A. D. G. SHELLY, CAPTAIN, R.E., Agent.
Trichinopoly, 2nd November, 1896.

WANTED.

WANTED
AN EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGER for the INDORE STATE COTTON MILLS. Salary according to qualifications, ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per month, with commission on profits, up to 5 per cent.
Apply, with testimonials, to the Minister, through
B. A. GUPTE, Secretary, P. W. D. Durbar, Indore.

WANTED, AT ONCE, TEMPORARY OVERSEERS, on Rs. 80 with Travelling allowance Rs. 30 per mensem, and SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 30 to 50 with Travelling allowance Rs. 15 per mensem. They will be required to furnish Security.
Apply sending Copies of Certificates to the Executive Engineer, Bijapur.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society :—
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 45. 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.
For copies of the new Prospectus apply to
KING, KING & Co., Agents and Secretaries.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH, SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.
THE LATEST IN GENTS' HATS
EXTRA QUALITY.
HARD FELTS BLACK & COLORED. Rs. 8-10
SOFT FELTS BLACK & COLORED. Rs. 6-12
NOW BEING SHOWN.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ALL INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES AND UNEQUALLED BENEFITS OF THE
ORIENTAL OFFERS.
LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.
The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.
Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.
Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.
Full Particulars and Forms from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE LIFE DEPARTMENT.
THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.
ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.
THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.
Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement ; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement ; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement ; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.
GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.
Full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
P. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street, Agents.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.
C. MACDONALD & Co. Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY. Established in 1850.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Chateau D'ay
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
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R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co., BOMBAY.
HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old."	
Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
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BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.
The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches ; and transact general banking business connected with the East.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
T. FRASER, Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
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FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
P. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANK

COMMERCIAL AND L... BANK (LIMIT... MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 L...
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPI...
SUB-AGENCIES :—MURREE (APRIL TO OCTOB... AND RANIPETTAL.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.
LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360 0 0
Reserves and Rest	„	11,06,992 9 8
Deposits	„	1,04,06,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	„	5,86,358 14 2
Sundries	„	1 09,026 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	„	1,14,95,568 11
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,30,622 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	„	2,32,936 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	„	322,304 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.
Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amounts to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 103,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.
C. HENRIOT, Manager.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 33
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.
SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.
Price for Back Number : varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.
TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—
Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 8 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	„ 4½ „
Third do.	„ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.
SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.
CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,307½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	1 bon.	1,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10 p. c.	142
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shaeghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,200	1,100	all	100	600
Anglo-Indian	1,345			Nil	40
Amrangabad & M. Co. Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Sellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	760
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	555
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	760
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,450
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5.	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5.	1,000
Colmbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	690
Cotton, Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	615
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	515
Curlmbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	530
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	505
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Pet.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	610
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 5	675
Hing yughal Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullougha	1,500	500	500	25	660
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,475
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	180xd
Indo-China Manufactor-ing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	670
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshedjee Manufactoring Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	220
Jeeraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	960
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandelish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khanga Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	350
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	775
Leopold	1,500	160	103	dvdRs.10	255
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,100
Mahalxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,315
Manugon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	135
Meyerjee Sidhwa	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,200
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil	Wa.
Madhosal	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	5,795	625	625	dvdR 10	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	745	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	790
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,180
Simpson	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,050
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,450
Scunderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Maharatta	1,912	250	250	dvdRs12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld	1,306	250	250	dvdRs 20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	380
Sset of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	600	500	dvd Rs15	600
Sasoon and Alliance	1,000	80	800	dvdRs15	650
Union Spinning and Manufactoring Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	525
Union Mills Ld	60	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	500
Vonlakhunker Lakhmishanker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	450	1,000	1,000	...	450
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	770
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 15 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Braul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	200	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	200	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	100
Fort	150	8,500	500	25 to 30	1,125
French	200	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	450	dvdRs40	385
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	122½
Khangaton	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahsva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Madhapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Motuseil Co	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	340xd
Munmar M	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	510
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	136½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	75	385
Samson	500	500	500	20	580
Vaishnad Punjabi Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Ujarab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvdRs65	1,100

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	£1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
Back Bay Baths	500	30	30	1	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	161
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,050
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs16	180
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,200	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	205
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	352
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Philips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	95
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	480
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	95	30	1,070
Thaker & Co.	1,000	100	100	135	140
Telephone Co. 1	1,2001	251	100	dvd Rs11	30

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-5
Gold Leaf	,,	26-4 Nom.
Pakka, bar Gold, old	,,	24-13 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	24-11 ,,
Australia bar Gold	,,	24-14½
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-12
Sovereigns	,,	16-3
Do. Dragons	,,	16-2
Silver 17	,,	84-8
Do. 17½	,,	84-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 5h. 20m. High water, 1-31m., 1-6a. Low water, 7-38m., 7-1a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
B. V. A. Club, annual general meeting.
Roller Skating Rink.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Indravati entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Mozaffari yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer R. Rubattino entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Mirzapore and Peninsular on Sunday; the steamer Algeria left is on Saturday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-30.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—There will be no meeting in the rooms to-night.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—Ranoo, a Hindu girl, aged five years, was, on Sunday afternoon, playing in Goa Street, Fort, when the shutter of a window on the third storey of a house fell on her, fracturing the skull. The girl was picked up unconscious, and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she has been detained under treatment.

THEFT AT UPPER MAHIM.—E. A. De Souza, residing at Upper Mahim, reported to the police, on Sunday morning, that on the previous night he went to Bombay, leaving his house and the key of his cash box in charge of a friend, whose name he gave. On the complainant returning home on the following morning he found his friend had disappeared, and on examining the box discovered the contents, which consisted of eight currency notes for Rs. 10 each and a watch and chain, missing therefrom.

BURGLARY AT MOOGBHAT LANE.—Vinayak Hurrii Wagle, a bill-collector, residing at Moogbhat Lane, has reported to the police that during his absence from home, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., on Saturday last, his place was broken into by wrenching the staple off the door, and gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 600-4, were stolen from a locked box, which was forced open.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of October last 2 horses and 7 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners, while 63 bullocks and 17 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month; and 365 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 32 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

A FITTER ROBS HIS MASTERS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate Palonji Cowasji, a young Parsee, employed as a fitter with Messrs. Shipherd and Co., was charged with theft of ten pieces of brass, the property of his masters. On Saturday, while leaving the workshop, accused was searched by a ramosee at the gate and the property was found with him. Accused pleaded guilty, and his mother crying bitterly prayed for mercy on his behalf. This being his first offence, his Worship gave him the option of a fine. He was fined Rs. 30 with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Bhunar Rutton, a Surti butler, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Good, with stealing a few French currency coins, belonging to Mrs. Marie Nicond. Complainant arrived in Bombay about a month ago and put up at Watson's Hotel Annexe. Accused was employed as a butler, and the theft being reported to the police, accused was arrested with the coins in his possession. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour. He was also sentenced to a further term of two months for stealing a blanket and a piece of flannel, belonging to Mr. Fitz Referer, his former master.

DAMAUN NEWS.—His Excellency Joao Brissae das Nevis Ferreira, High Commissioner and Governor-General of Portuguese India, is expected here to-morrow or the day after, and preparations for giving his Excellency a grand reception befitting his exalted position and the loyalty of the people of Damaun, are being carried on under the advice of Shet Sorabji Manokji Damaunwalla and Dr. Narayan Raghunath Satpute. It is hoped that the memory of this visit will be made indelible in the minds of the people by his Excellency taking necessary measures towards allowing facilities for the improvement of commerce and restoring to the city the prosperity which it enjoyed some years ago.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p. m. to-day. The business is as follows:—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) Drs. Ebrahim Abdul Hussain, K. A. Dudhalker, and H. M. Kaiapesi will be elected members of the Society. (3) A paper on the Bubonic Plague by Dr. A. G. Viegas. (4) Correspondence between the Government of Bombay and Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia on the subject of the appointments of the coroner and deputy coroner for the City of Bombay will be placed before the Society for consideration. (5) To transact such other business as may be brought forth by the honorary secretaries.

LECTURE.—A correspondent writes:—A kirtan on the Life of Moses was delivered by Mr. B. Samson before an audience of eight hundred people, men and women, at the Borah Jamatkhana, Umarkhady, at the request of Messrs. Elijah and Brothers Singing Club of Tanna, at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening last, and lasted till 1 o'clock. The amusing stories and anecdotes were received with acclamations by the audience. Mr. Samuel S. Mazzaokar, the popular editor of the "Lamp of Judaism," was voted to the chair. The chairman, before introducing the Haridas to the hearers, called Mr. Abraham Solomon, the secretary of the Jewish Union Singing Club, to offer a prayer, composed by Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, J. P., asking God to extirpate the present calamity of the bubonic plague from Bombay. The prayer was read by Mr. Solomon. After giving a vote of thanks the meeting was dissolved. The proprietor of the Borah Jamatkhana deserves the highest thanks of the Jewish people for lending their hall to preach the word of God.

MARATHA AIKYA-ITCHU SABHA.—The ninth anniversary of this Sabha took place, as stated by us before, at Madhav Baugh, on the afternoon of Sunday last, under the presidency of Kumar Shree Samasingji of Palitana. There were about three or four hundred present on the occasion, among them, besides the chairman, were: Mr. S. Bornwell and the Thakore Saheb's staff; Messrs. Raghunathrao B. Malap, the president of the Sabha, Balkrishnarao Bhaskarji Pitale, Shamrao Vithul, Koregaumker, Kelusker, Narayen Govind Powar, Anandrao S., Sadhale, Moroba Narayen, V. Dadoba, B. Ramchander, Surajaji, and others. The energetic secretary, Mr. Narayen G. Powar, read the report, which disclosed details of the manner in which the association worked in the direction of its principal aim, viz., the amelioration of the backward classes, and among other things by giving prizes to boys carefully selected from eighty-four Municipal schools and to over adozen girls. The second method at improvement was the distribution of cash-prizes to the successful essay-writers on given subjects. The laudable efforts of the committee of management evoked praise from the several speakers, who forcibly addressed the meeting and appealed to public help. The chairman in a short good speech encouraged the members of the institution to pursue the course they have so well chalked out. The distribution of prizes given by philanthropic donors and of flowers and pan-sopari, sweetmeats etc., terminated the interesting proceedings, which were carried in the Vernacular language. Some of the girls sang to the satisfaction of the gathering H. H. Samatsingji, accompanied by R. B. Bhaskerao B. Pitale, followed in another carriage by his staff and Mankaries. left the place amidst loud cheers.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Khambatta Lane, Falkland Road, touching the death of Nusserwanji Cowasji, a Parsee, aged twenty-two, years, the son of Cowasji Merwanji, a carpenter employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, at Parel. The deceased was employed as a clerk in the service of Erachshah Dadabhoy, a photographer, at his shop at Dhobie Talao, and resided with his father at Khambatta Lane. Nusserwanji was married to his wife Buchoobai about ten or eleven years ago, and though the latter used to live in her father-in-law's house, they had never lived together as husband and wife. For the last month and a-half Buchoobai had been residing at her grandmother's house in the Fort, as she occasionally used to do. About seven or eight days ago, Nusserwanji left his master's service on account of the latter having been angry with him for leaving his godown open. The father scolded deceased for having left his service, and advised him to beg his master's pardon and ask him to take him back, but Nusserwanji refused to do so. On Friday night he returned home at midnight, and on being questioned by the father as to why he was so late, he replied he had had business. About 5 o'clock on the following morning he was found missing, but no enquiries were then made as to his whereabouts, as it was thought that he would shortly ruturn home. The father went to work as usual, but on his return home about 1 p.m., he was informed that a letter written by the deceased had been found under his bed, and that in it he had stated that if he should die no one was to mourn for him. This aroused the suspicion of the father who then commenced searching for him. He went to the Dhobie Talao Tank and looked into it but seeing nothing in it, he proceeded to the maidan, where he saw some members of his family and neighbours at a well opposite the Elphinstone High School. Here Cowasji was informed that the skull-cap worn by the deceased was found floating on the surface of the water in the well. The police were informed, and about 5 p.m. two Parsees jumped into the well and dived, but failed to find the deceased's body. The well was dragged until late at night without any success. On the following day the body of the deceased rose to the surface of the water, and it was removed by the police, life being then extinct. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The father in his evidence stated that deceased was a well-behaved young man, but was hot-tempered. Two gold fingerrings belonging to the deceased were found under his mattrers together with the letter written by him in pencil. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

DACOITY ACCOMPANIED BY MURDER.—Recently a daring dacoity was committed in the village of Indi, in the Budahali Taluka of the Bijapur District. The house of the patel of the village was attacked by a number of robbers, who, after inflicting dangerous wounds on the person of the owner of the house, carried off about four thousand rupees worth of property. The injured man succumbed to the wounds immediately after the robbers had left.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO INDORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

"No famine at Indore" is the first expression that stands before one's mind's eye when he passes the city of the capital of H. H. Maharaja Holkar which the Viceroy is to visit on the 1st proximo. Heaps of grain exposed for sale on either side of the road and hundreds of purchasers quietly squatting and leisurely tying the knots of their clothes for bundling up their newly bought foodstuff gives the local weekly bazaar its usual calm and contented appearance! Why should there be such a difference between Indore and some States in the Deccan is a natural question? The story of Æsop's "Ants and Flies" explains the cause. The Ruler of Indore anticipated the scarcity and prevented the export of foodstuff in time. He bought from the improvident and ever-in-need farmers their surplus grain and stood it for his large army and his small employees who are unable to buy a large quantity at a time owing to insufficient income. His Highness has opened relief-works for the distressed. Roads from Burnh to Mahableshwar (24 miles), from Tarana to the new Railway Station (7 miles), from Indore to Nemnar (45 miles), water-pipes from Piuplia to Indore City, Theatre (Rs. 20,000), Record Office Rs. 25,000), Ramshalla (Rs. 7,000), are all at full swing, employing thousands of people to enable them to pay for the grain which is scarce this year. In addition to his outlay the sinking of kacha wells, the repairs told, unused, or out of order wells and tanks, and tall irregition works have just been sanctioned, he originally humane forest laws have been stilrelaxed, and everything that could be done to prent a scarcity reaching the stage of a famine has been done.

But over and above this, the impending visit of the Viceroy has been made an occasion for employing hundreds of labourers and artisans on the preparations. The Viceroy takes not a penny from them from any Native State he officially sits. Nearly the whole amount spent on the visit is paid to the coolies, the carpenters, ers, printers, house-decorators, street illuminors, flag-makers, tailors, paper lantern-makers and the clever artisans who arrange trophies of Indian arms. Hundreds of such men have now been at work throughout the city of Indore, and they are all paid at sunset every day to go home content with their little pockets sufficiently fat for providing themselves and their families with food for the morrow—the day full of hope as there is work enough. The Viceroy's impending visit has given an impetus to trade, and an additional work for the local unemployed. It has thanked to the security of life and property from nine riots, and therefore the Viceroy is welcome to Indore as the direct source of the bustle, businesswork and *wages*—giving food to the traders, artisans and day labourers. "We welcome, thrice welcome the Viceroy," was the enthusiastic rejoinder of an officer interviewed.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESLTS.

THE result of the first examination in Civil Engineering was declared, yesterday afteon, at the Bombay University. Out of the thirty-candidates, who presented themselves for the examination, nineteen stood the ordeal successfully: One in the first-class, two in the second-class, and the rest pass. Mr. Hormusji Jamshedji Unvala, the y first-class candidate, has secured the Colonel Patrick French Scholarship of the present value Rs. 200 for passing the examination with the highest number of marks. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

I. Class.—Hormusji Jamsedji Unvala.

II. Class.—(In order of merit) Julius Nazeth, and Deveadra Nath Bal.

Pass Class.

Bondyopadhya, eshwar,	Kedar-	Mistry, Hirajibadhoy.
Dias, Arist F.		Moraes, Anth Xavier.
Ghosh, Kshettra Mohon.		Oka, Narhar puji,
Godbole, V Nilkanth.		Ruttonji, Thore.
Gokhale, G Ramchandra.		Sanga, Kavasi Dosabhai.
Limaovala, Hormusji A.		Sukhankar Vishnu.
Lourenco, Jose.		Vaidya, A sekar.
Mehta, Sorab Bamanji.		Wadia, B eshir.

There was only one candidate in first examination in Agriculture, and he failed to pass.

THE SWISS STORES DISPUTE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJEE MERANJEE PATEL, Acting Chief Judge).

E. C. O'BRIEN VS DAVID WIDE.

MR. CREAGH, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Burer, Bayley and Dunlop, represented the defendant.

Plaintiff, who is one of the partners in the Swiss Stores Company, claimed to recover from the defendant, who was his late partner, the sum of Rs. 800 and interest thereon from the 24th August being the amount advanced by defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he had jewellery worth Rs. 800 pledged by defendant with him, but they were afterwards redeemed by him to give up that security on the defendant becoming a partner in the Swiss Stores Company.

Mr. Dunlop, on behalf of defendant, admitted the debt, and applied for instalments on the ground that his client's money had been locked up in the Insolvent Court.

Mr. Creagh, on behalf of the plaintiff, opposed the application on the ground that the defendant was going to leave Bombay in the early part of next year, and that if defendant was allowed time the plaintiff would not be able to recover the amount of the decree that might be passed against him. The sole available assets which the defendant had, amounted to a sum of money now in the High Court, and that there were several decrees passed against him, besides he had many other debts outstanding against him. If the defendant was allowed to draw the amount from the High Court, the plaintiff would be quite unable to recover the amount of his decree. Under the circumstances, Mr. Creagh applied for an immediate execution of the decree.

His Honour passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 800 and court costs, and made the debt payable within a month.

COLONEL C. G. SLADE, who served for a considerable time on the small-arm Committee, has jus replied in one of the Service papers to some criticisms of the Lee-Metford rifle. He holds that to go back to a largecalibre rifle would be a retrograde step and a deplorable error, as all the Continental Powers have deliberately adopted the small-bore. He admits, however, that the Lee-Metford is not a perfect weapon: its chief faults being excessive weight and the time required to load the magazin. The improvements which he indicates as likely to be made are a reduction of weight by two pounds, and the use of a magazine holding eight carridges only and capable of being charged either by putting all these in at once or one by one as desired. The rifle may possibly be of slightly smaller calibr than 303. Colonel Slade is probably well acquainted with the intentions of the English Ordnance authorities, and the next "mark" of Lee-Metford issued may, perhaps, be of an improved patten though we doubt if the bore will be reduced. The improvement in the magazine attachment is a sensible one and could be carried out at small cost. As regards the service bullet Colonel Slade observes that steps have already been taken to increase its stopping effect, but penetration will be sacrificed and probably extreme accuracy. He is right as to lose of penetration, but with the new pattern Indian bullett, the accuracy seard is actually greater than that given by the present service bullet. This has been clearly proved by series of trial at Dum-Dum. The new bullet invented in England gives bad results on the range and it will probably be rejected.

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FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, and a special jury.

THE FORGED GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

Ganesh Shunker Dravid, who appeared in jail dress, was charged with having, on the 20th July last, escaped from the custody of the acting Superintendent of the House of Correction, at Bombay, in which he was detained as a prisoner under a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment for theft of a forged security, the pay bill of the late Colonel Humphrey, Inspector-General of Police. Prisoner was further charged with forging a Government Resolution purporting to be signed by Sir Charles Ollivant, acting Chief Secretary to Government; with fraudulently using a forged document as genuine; and with having in his possession a forged document, intending that the same should be used as genuine. The Hon Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. J. C. Anderson appeared for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. F. G. Dumayne, foreman.

Mr. M. F. Reid	Mr. E. M. Deane
Mr. W. A. Collins	Mr. Edwin Yeo
Mr. J. H. Hurst	Mr. R. E. Shellim
Mr. A. McLaggan	Mr. P. L. Wright.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, said the prisoner was convicted in the early part of this year of forgery and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and was, on the 20th July last, confined in the House of Correction, where he was employed as a clerk in the office of the Superintendent. On the morning of the 20th July, Mr. Hall, the acting Superintendent of the House of Correction, went to his office and found on his desk an envelope containing a printed Government resolution relating to another matter, dated the 15th July last. In the same envelope he found a letter purporting to be signed by Sir Charles Ollivant, acting Chief Secretary to Government, which formed the subject-matter of the present charge, and which directed the release of the prisoner. Having read the documents, Mr. Lang said the four prisoners in the House of Correction were accordingly released by Mr. Hall. The prisoner's brother, Ramchunder, was confined in the Common Jail. Mr. Hall, when he read the document, had not the slightest doubt that it was genuine; and having released the four prisoners from his own custody, he sent the document to the Common Jail, whence the prisoner Ramchander was also released. This Government letter, Mr. Lang said, was a pure fabrication and did not emanate from the Secretariat at all. On the 18th July, the other document, not relating to this case, was sent from the Secretariat by post in an envelope franked and marked on Her Majesty's service with the number of the document written on the cover. The prosecution would prove that that was the only document inside the envelope, and that the prisoner introduced into the envelope the forged document. They would prove by the evidence of Brodie, a man in the Salvation Army, who was convicted of shooting a native up-country and was confined in the House of Correction at the time, that in the early part of July, he was shown the forged document by the prisoner. Brodice had it in his possession some considerable time and then returned it to the prisoner, Jackson, another member of the Salvation Army, had been visiting Brodie, and he had also a conversation with the prisoner regarding the forged document. Their evidence, said the learned counsel, was very important as they believed it, they would have no doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner. There could be no doubt that the forged document was introduced into the Government envelope at the House of Correction. The paper bore the mark of the jail and had been cut down from its original size. The prosecution would establish that the forged document was introduced into the Government packet by some one in the jail.

HOW THE FORGERY WAS COMMITTED.

With regard to the report, the learned counsel said that all the references and dates mentioned therein were contained in a book in the jail to which the prisoner had access; but the numbers and dates in the Judicial Department were not to be found in the jail, and they were incorrectly given. References to certain cases decided in the High Court were correctly recited, because they were to be found in the book in the jail, to which the prisoner had access. The prosecution would thus be able to establish that everything contained in the Government document was mentioned in the documents in the jail office, to which the prisoner had access. The next question was when had the prisoner an opportunity of introducing the Government resolution bearing upon this case into the packet. The learned counsel said it must have occurred in this way. The document was despatched from the Secretariat on a Saturday; and a duplicate copy sent to the Commissioner of Police was received by that officer about 10 or 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. The letter was delivered by the postman at the jail on Sunday morning, and was placed in the usual course of business on the Superintendent's desk. Prisoner saw the packet, took it up and introduced into it the forged document, and kept it with himself until Monday morning, when he placed it again on the Superintendent's desk. As a matter of fact, it was not there at 7 a.m., on Monday, when Mr. Hall first went in to his office. About 4-30 a.m., when he went there again after his rounds in the jail, he saw the letter on the desk. Unfortunately, Mr. Hall had no suspicion of any thing wrong, and the envelope containing the genuine document had not been preserved by him. The prosecution said that the prisoner had ample opportunity of putting the forged document into the envelope on Sunday or early on Monday morning. The handwriting of the forged document, was undoubtedly feigned; and the prosecution would call Mr. Crawford, an expert, who would shew the resemblance between the handwriting of the document and the prisoner's own handwriting. The prosecution contended that, when the prisoner presented to the jailer the forged document, he was guilty of the offence of escaping from lawful custody. His Lordship would give the jury a direction on the point, which was a point of law. The learned counsel read the several charge and commented upon them.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT'S SIGNATURE.

Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, said that Sir E. C. K. Ollivant ceased to be acting Chief Secretary to Government on the 14th July last. He shewn the signature on the forged Government resolution). The signature was nothing like Sir Charles Ollivant's. The document (the forged resolution) was never issued from witness's office. The report of Mr. Battye, referred to in the resolution, was never submitted to Government.

Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Gobai, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was Assistant Superintendent in the Judicial Department of the Secretariat. With reference to the Government resolution of the 15th July, witness affirmed it was sent to the Commissioner of Police at Bombay and the acting Superintendent of the House of Correction on the 18th idem. Each of the envelopes was a brown one, and the witness put in the documents. He franked the documents and put the numbers on the envelopes. No other order dated the 15th was sent to the acting superintendent of the House of Correction on the 18th, and witness said, therefore, the envelope could have contained any other resolution but the one mentioned by him.

Mr. Pestonjee Dorabjee Shroff, a plan-maker in the Public Works Department, produced a plan of the ground floor of the House of Correction, which he made on the 8th September last.

THE RELEASE.

Mr. N. Hall, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was Superintendent of the House of Correction, and was so on the 20th July last. Prisoner had been detained in the jail since the 3rd February last. He was at first employed at the grinding mill, and afterwards as a cook until his release. Witness went round at 7 o'clock in the morning to release time-expired prisoners and then to his desk to see if there were any documents on his desk in his office. On Sunday, when witness went upstairs after the usual round of duty the office was closed. The delivery of the post at the jail was regular. If a letter came after the office was closed the office would be opened, the letter placed on the desk, and the office closed again. About 7 o'clock, on Monday morning, witness found no letters on his desk. He went round the jail, and on his going to his desk again, between 8-30 and 9 a.m., he found the post lying on his desk. He opened the envelope containing the genuine resolution and put the cover in the waste paper basket. He found one of the documents so marked confidential, that is the report, but not the forged resolution. He took out the cover, and then threw it in again, as the document intended for him was not marked confidential. He had not been able to find the cover since. Witness had no discretion regarding the genuineness of the documents and released the four prisoners. He sent the documents to the Common Jail with a letter to the Superintendent. It was returned to witness on the following day, the 21st July. He sent it on to the Legal Remembrancer to Government as directed in it. Warrants had been sent to the Legal Remembrancer on the 20th. The Commissioner of Police came to see witness on the evening of the 22nd, and on the morning of the 23rd, he received a communication from the Legal Remembrancer with the warrants returned. Witness communicated with the Commissioner of Police, and three of the prisoners were brought back to the jail. The sixteen pieces of paper shown the witness were found by Mr. Brewin in the prisoner's desk. The prisoner Brodie was sent to Yerrowda about the middle of July. Convicts had access to the room in which the prisoner sat.

Cross-examined by Anderson: I could see no resemblance between prisoner's handwriting and the handwri

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

THE latest elegrams through Reuter calling for notice in this column were dealt with in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we now give below our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	313,000	208,000	347,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	132,000	68,000	134,000
" Continent	113,000	98,000	114,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,214,000	2,234,000	3,318,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,116,000	582,000	944,000
" to Continent do.	924,000	661,000	1,049,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,100,000	915,000	1,107,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	3,620,000	3,568,570	3,808,990
" Surats	147,000	151,070	144,100

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	597,000	912,870	769,480
" London	6,000	5,000	8,000
American Afloat	330,000	200,000	420,000
East Indian, "	8,000	11,000	10,000
Total	991,000	1,128,870	1,207,480
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 13-32d.	4 9-16d.	3 1-8d.
" Good Dhollera	3 23-32d.	3 15-16d.	2 9-16d.
Difference	11-16d.	5-8 1.	9-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	8,05,836
" " Branches	"	79,242
Other "	Inc.	23,51,916
Government Securities	Dec.	3,15,889
Other authorised "		Unchanged
Loans on Govt. "	Dec.	2,05,467
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	7,05,093
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	3,35,905
Cash	Inc.	28,97,576

Since the Presidency Bank advanced its rates by one per cent. a second time last week at Thursday's board-meeting, the Money market has become less stringent; and the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this morning shows an addition to the Cash Balance of nearly 29 lakhs, compared with an increase of some 16 lakhs as disclosed by the previous Return. The principal movement in the week now under notice was in Private Deposits to which an accession of 26¼ lakhs took place; but there was also a small decrease in Loans, and a material diminution in Bills Discounted, making altogether a falling off in trade requirements of 35½ lakhs, as against a falling off in the same direction, in the week preceding, of 9¼ lakhs. In Government Deposits there was a decrease last week at the Bank's head office and branches aggregating about 9 lakhs.

COTTON.—The tone of our local market for this staple to-day has been steady, and no further change in prices has taken place, while the Sales reported have been upon a somewhat larger scale at 2,000 bales in the aggregate. Of these, however, exporters have bought only 200 bales each of old Bengal, at Rs. 153-8; and old Oomrawattee, at Rs. 170; while the Mills have taken 600 each of Khandeish, at Rs. 174; and Akola, at Rs. 173; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 195; and 100 each of Wurdha, at Rs. 188; and Pachora, at Rs. 172½ per candy.

The cyclonic weather which visited Bombay at the close of last week with strong wind and a succession of more or less heavy showers, extended to many districts in the Mofussil; and the official telegraphic weather and crop reports received this morning, chiefly in connection with the Cotton crop, advise a fall of rain, ranging from 26 cents. at Agra in the Bengal circle, to about 6½ inches at Sholapore, sufficent rain having fallen in the latter district to enable agricultural operations to get a fair start. In most of the districts of the Bengal, Oomrawattee, and Dhollera circles more or less rain, within the above named limits had been registered; and at Bhownuggur, where the plants had been suffering much from the continued drought the crop was flourishing; while at Wadwan, where the fall was an inch, and the plants were sowing bolls, scarcely any damage was expected. The fall of 30 cents at Broach had done no harm and the crop continued to flourish. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, prospects, after a fall of over an inch, were good.

WHEAT and SEEDS have again been steady markets, with a moderate export business reported in both, the only change in prices being a decline of 2 annas per cwt. in *Linseed* at Rs. 6-11-0 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:

Cotton	4,450 bales.
Wheat	3,239 cwts.
Linseed	3,331 "
Rapeseed	2,913 "
Gingellyseed	5,718 "
Groundnuts	744 "
Castorseed	1,961 "
Rice	3,441 "

FREIGHTS.—The market for December loading is firm, and higher rates are asked by holders of tonnage. The late rain has given hopes of more stuff to come forward in December, and the Vulkan and Tokio (s.s.) have been fixed at 11s. 6d. for one port, and 12s. per ton for two ports, December loading. The following steamers have left San Francisco with about 45,000 bags of Wheat each for Calcutta, and are expected to be there about the beginning of December, viz. Egremont Castle (s) sailed on 20th October; Tiger (s) on 27th October; City of Dublin (s) on 30th October; and two more whose names have not yet transpired. One or two steamers are also reported to have been fixed from America for Bombay, with similar quantities of Wheat, to arrive in January.

EXCHANGE opened quiet and weak at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 3 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but on the receipt of advices from Calcutta, rates fell away quickly, and at the close three months' Merchants' Bills could have been placed at 1s. 3 3-8d., while Banks were unwilling to sell for any delivery and the market closed weak at the following nominal quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-8d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-8d.	do.
Francs do.	1-61½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 100 7-16 Money and Account for 3½ per Cents; but rose advanced to 101 in a strong market, closing on the same level, with the December settlement quoted at 101¼; and Threes nominal.

SHARES.—The market has been slightly easier to-day, with a downward tendency in prices of Bill Scrip. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 1, 307½ per share.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 21st November, compared with the Statement of 14th November, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 14. Rs.	Nov. 21. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	60,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,32,5	39,66,687
Do. do. at Branches	21,38,1	29,58,940
Other Deposits	2,93,42,1	3,19,94,317
Post Bills	3.	7,076
Credits, undrawn	22,63	25,43,406
Ps...	5,45,8	5,65,67,426
ASSETS.		
overnment Securities	1,05,2	1,02,61,839
Other authorised Securities	40,47	40,11,747
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	5,68	52,17,939
Loans do. do. do.	9,82	93,44,715
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,,981	1,10,21,485
Dead Stock	,038	4,12,068
Stamps and Stationery	,028	23,938
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	3,153	7,34,118
Cash	23,888	1,55,36,167
Rs.	80,343	5,65 67,426

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—NOVEMBER 22.

10 p.m.	73·3

MONDAY.—NOVEMBER 23.

6 a.m.	68·9
10 a.m.	73·6
2 p.m.	75·9
4 p.m.	76·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

COLOMBO.

DEATH.

BANKIER—November 19, at Colombo, while on the passage to Calcutta, Violet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bankier, aged 7 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOMBS—November 6, at Gorakhpur, the wife of Frank Coombs, of Gowrey Factory, of a son.

DOUGLAS—November 11, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieut. A. P. Douglas, R. A., of a son.

DOW—November 15, at 4-1, Camac Street, the wife of Basi S. Dow, of a son.

NARASIAH—November 13, at Coimbatore, the wife of C. V. Narasiah, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

IVES—PALMER—November 17, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Revd. R. J. Landford, Harry William Macleanives, P. W. D., Punjab, to Frances Mary Palmer, of "Brooklands," Mussoorie.

KRISHNAYYA—CORNELIUS—November 18, in St. Peter's Church, Tanjore, by the Rev. G. Krishnayya, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Blake, B.A., and the Rev. N. Gnanapprakasam, B.A., G. Krishnayya, B.A., thasonly son of the Rev. G. Krishnayya, of the C. M. S. Tdigu Mission, to Mary Dorachiammal, eldest daughter of Mr. S. D. Cornelius Pillay, of the P. W. D. Tanjore.

WAT—MENNIE—November 12, at St. John's Church, Rurkee, by the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, Theodore Alban Bury Way, Bengal Civil Service, to Edith Caroline Mennie, youngest daughter of the late Surgeon-Major John Mennie, Bombay Medical Service.

DEATHS.

BARCKLEY—November 14, at Cawnpore, Frank Barckley, Resident Engineer, Cawnpore Water Works.

SWAYNE—November 13, at Meerut, Dorothy Marguerite, the dearly loved child of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. H Sayne, A. M. S.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1896.

THE new "Life of Gordon," by Mr. Demetrius Boulger, published by T. Unwin Fisher, London, is destined to raise a tempest not lessoud or menacing than that let loose by Mr. Purcell's Life of Cardinal Manning. Each biographer had the intention and the ambition to ge what Mr. Boulger terms a complete viewand final verdict on the character and care of the subject of his labours; but signs are not wanting that the last word has yet to be said in either case, and that the authors have opened rather than closed the flood-gates of controversy. Even Mr. Gladstone owns that he could not comment on Mr. Boulger's "Life" without entering into controversies which he wishes to avoid, as he has remained persistently silent about General Gordon since the news of his death. Yet Mr. Gladstone—who suggestive remarks that the contemplation of Gordon's life may carry monitory reflections—is absolved in this work from the charge so persistently and so ignorantly made that his Ministers abandoned Gordon and was responsible for his tragic death. The blame is laid upon shoulders which, though broad enough to bear it, will vigorously strive to throw it off. It requires a good deal of courage to say even after the lapse of so many years, that the chief responsibility for the catastrophe that closed the marvellous career of one of the most remarkable men of the Victorian era, devolved on Gordon himself. Mr. Gladstone's responsibility lay in the fatal facility with which he accepted and adopted upon an utterly Utopian scheme, that had its birth in Mr. Stead's fertile and erratic brain. An article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* suggesting that Gordon—who had just returned from South Africa to accept a proposal from King Leopold to go to the Congo—should be sent to Khartoum to restore peace to the Soudan, was the origin of the mission. Without examination or enquiry, without communicating with Sir Evelyn Baring—Lord Cromer that was to be—the Cabinet telegraphed to Gordon, who was at Bruxelles, and asked whether he would proceed at once to Khartoum. The wire carried back instant acceptance. Gordon left the Belgian capital the same evening and arrived in London at 5 a.m. the next morning. He was kept in a sort of honourable confinement during the day to prevent the fact of the mission leaking out, for Gordon was never reticent. In the evening his brother, Sir Henry Gordon, first learned that he was in London. When asked when he was going to set out, he answered "To-night!" and he was as good as his word. There appears to have been no consultation with the Government as to the nature and scope of the mission. The Ministry decided that Gordon should effect the withdrawal of the Egyptian garrisons by negotiating with the native rulers and making over to them the Soudan which Egypt—deprived of the army that had conquered the region—could no longer control. Gordon had quite other views, apparently under the conviction that he was destined by Providence to smash the Mahdi, and suppress Mahdism. The misfortunes that followed were the natural and inevitable result of the precipitation at the outset which precluded any chance of a clear understanding as to the object of the mission, and as to the means to be employed to secure it. Gordon's written instructions were clear and unequivocal,—hand over the Soudan to the native Chiefs and bring away the garrisons with the women and children.

The Mahdi was somehow apprised of the nature of these instructions. He sent envoys to Gordon with dresses of honour, and a letter intimating that all that was desired could be arranged amicably. Gordon called in a couple of menials, clothed them in the dresses intended for himself, and bade the envoys go back and tell the Mahdi what they had seen. There was no military force to support that attitude, and in due time Gordon was shut up in Khartoum. For a time he distinctly repudiated the idea of British troops being sent to his aid; then he asked for two companies of red-coats, the sight of which he felt confident would end the rebellion. This hallucination was not shared by the Government, but an insane attempt was made in England to raise a corps of two hundred gentlemen, each armed at his own cost to go to the rescue of Gordon. The Ministry of the time cannot be absolved from the sin, the worst of sins of weakness and indecision. They should have peremptorily ordered Gordon to return while return was still possible, or else have at once despatched an army strong enough to reconquer the Soudan. To send an army to extricate an officer who was disobeying his instructions was in itself an act of weakness. But that course was taken. Mr. Boulger maintains, that contrary to the clamour of the hour the decision was taken in ample time to admit of success. He accuses Lord Wolseley of having chosen the long route by the Nile Valley instead of the short one from Suakin to Berber. He refused to employ Indian troops which could have moved rapidly in spite of the climate, and took the elite of the British army. Finally he insisted that there should be no rush to the rescue of Gordon by a small force of his force, "but a slow, impressive, and overpoweringly scientific advance of the whole body." When at length the extremity of Gordon's distress necessitated the despatch of Sir Herbert Stewart with 1,100 of the pick of the army, his hands were so tied by his instructions that he was debarred from pushing forward to the Nile, to meet Gordon's steamers and arrive in time to save Khartoum. Seeing that the Mahdi had fifty thousand well armed and well-led warrior fanatics with him outside Khartoum, it is open to doubt whether the advent of the eleven hundred men of Stewart's little force would have been of any use. It would probably have hastened the final assault and swollen the number of the victims. The news of Sir Charles Wilson's arrival at Metammeh was the signal for the storming of the practically defenceless city, and hastened the death of the heroe it was intended to deliver.

What Gordon wrote to Sir Halliday Macartney after he left Charing Cross for India in the capacity of Private Secretary to the new Viceroy—"I am afraid that I have decided in haste to repent at leisure," would have applied equally well to the rash acceptance of the proposal that he should go to Khartoum. Five days' experience of the duties of Private Secretary sufficed to satisfy Gordon that the work did not suit him; was indeed abhorrent to him. "It was a living crucifixion. I nearly burst the trammels, and £100,000 a year would not have kept me there. I resigned on June 2, and never unpacked my official dress." His resignation put an end to a plan which if carried into effect would not improbably have anticipated at Kabul the deplorable tragedy of Khartoum. While still in Bombay he informed the present writer that had he remained with Lord Ripon he would have to put an end to the horrible muddle in Afghanistan by taking the Viceroy with him up the Khyber, without an escort, to Kabul. He would there have convened a durbar of the Sirdars, and seating them round a table with the Viceroy would have said to them: "We have come here to settle this business in friendly counsel. Tell us what you want, and we will see how we can meet your views. We will tell you what we want and we shall soon come to an understanding." The whole difficulty he declared would have been arranged at once. This was said with deep conviction of the righteousness and feasibility of the plan. And he proceeded: "I do not want any man to think as I do; but I do firmly believe that God governs this world, and that God desires what is right to prevail. What has been done in Afghanistan was wrong, and it was foolish. It is our business to set it right in consultation with those who have been wronged." To Gordon's ardent mind—that never dwelt on difficulties when he felt satisfied that God was guiding his steps—there was nothing perilous or imprudent in the proposal to take the Viceroy of India without an escort or any guarantee of safety to a conference of fierce and exasperated Sirdars at Kabul. The step being dictated by a sense of righteousness, he was quite confident that there would be no danger; the notion that an Akbar Khan might have murdered Lord Ripon or made him prisoner, according to the Afghan view of what was most convenient, never entered Gordon's head. The disclosure of this characteristic plan for restoring peace to Afghanistan was made on board the steamer which was to take the resourceful and many-sided heroe from Bombay to China. Mr. Boulger's volumes do not give the last word on Gordon; but they are very interesting and instructive reading.

THE Government of Bombay have given a very clear indication of the policy they intend to pursue to circumvent the efforts of local grain dealers to reap a rich harvest from the relief camps in the neighbourhood of their shops. A resolution has been issued to district officers, informing them that if the dealers continue to keep back their stocks, as they have hitherto been doing, for the purpose of forcing the market upward, officers in charge of relief camps will be at liberty to obtain supplies from a distance. The term "distance," of course, only applies to places in India, and the order does not contemplate the importation of grain from abroad. Indeed, the nearer the market of supply the better, and Government consider that as a rule it will not be necessary or expedient to go beyond the nearest large towns, accessible by rail. The shorter the distance from whence the grain is obtained, the cheaper should be the transport, but in these days when rates range so much round the question of railway competition or non-competition that does not always follow. The guiding principle in the matter will be whether after the cost of importation and other incidental charges have been paid the price of the grain will still be lower than the amount locally asked. But officers are urged to look upon this course as a last resort, and not to adopt it until it is clear that the local traders will not supply the labourers on reasonable terms. The power to import food-stuffs will certainly be a very useful argument for the local authorities to hold in reserve in bringing pressure to bear on the dealers. It may be that in some cases the latter will try to undersell the imported grain upon its entry into their markets, but against this a two-fold provision is made. One is to induce larger traders in market towns to undertake the supply and to guarantee to them a reasonable price for a sufficient period. The other is for the ration to be paid in kind when the wheat is imported by Government. There can be no doubt that the labourers greatly prefer payment in money rather than in kind, but it is not easy to see how their wishes in this direction can be met when the authorities are themselves purveyors of food-stuffs. It is on the whole much better that the grain dealers, provided they are amenable to reason, should be the medium through whom the labourers turn the money payments received from Government into food. In any case the importation of grain by the authorities would entail considerable additional labour upon officers already weighed down by the weight of most pressing duties, and would mean an increase in establishments. In some sparsely populated and remote areas, however, it may be that Government will have the field to itself, and that the local private trade will be inadequate to meet the exigencies of the situation. This happened in the last Famine in Kaladgi. The Marwaries and Bunniahs being few, and the patels and more wealthy ryots of the villages being desirous to retain the grain they had for their own use, grain could scarcely be obtained on any terms, and the district had to be supplied from Belgaum and Sholapur. In his evidence on the subject before the Famine Commissioners, Mr. Spry, the Collector of the district, stated that the result of the step was beneficial, inducing the holders of grain to open their stores and proving to traders that importation even to a tract so distant and so difficult of access was possible and might be profitable. It may not be a bad thing if at an early stage in the present scarcity the grain dealers throughout the Presidency are again taught this lesson, by an instance or two of Government undertaking the supply of grain in districts where private trade does not fully meet the requirements of the people.

THE new Chairman of the Society of Arts, Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, was to inaugurate his year of office by giving a dinner at the Imperial Institute, to the Council and officers of the Society together with other guests. Amongst those who accepted invitations were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Abercorn, Sir F. Abel, Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Mr. G. L. Bristow, Mr. R. Brudenell Carter, Mr. F. Cobb, Sir Douglas Galton, Mr. Graham Harris, Sir Westby Perceval, Mr. W. H. Preece, Sir Viven Roberts, Professor Roberts Austen, Sir Saul Samuel, Mr. A. Siemens, and Professor J. Millar Thomson, members of the Council, Sir Henry Trueman Wood, secretary; Mr. H. B. Wheatley (Editor of Pepys's Diary), assistant secretary; Mr. S. Digby, secretary of the Indian section of the Society; the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, Sir Edwin Arnold, General Sir Archibald Alison, Major-General Sir John Donnelly, Sir W. W. Hunter, Sir Alfred Lyall, General Sir Henry Norman, Captain G. Burne, Lieutenant C. Burne, R.N., Dr. Tait Robinson, and Mr. F. Travers Birdwood. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who is one of the Vice-Presidents, was prevented by an important engagement from being present. The forthcoming session of this venerable but vigorous society promises to be an unusually interesting one.

THE Council of Legal Education announce the results of the examinations held last month. The number of candidates was 108, and of those who passed 50. Seven of the successful competitors are natives of India, amongst them being Shrimant Sampatrao Kashirao Gaikwad, the studious brother of his Highness the Gaekwar. It is not often that we hear of an Indian prince going to England to complete his education by studying for the bar, and the Shrimant's example may be commended to other scions of feudatory rulers who may wish to make themselves useful in their day and generation. That the law as a profession seems to be losing none of its attractiveness for young Indians is shown by the large number of native names scattered through the further lists of those who have passed in the subsidiary subjects. Four students belonging to Lincoln's Inn passed in Constitutional Law and Legal History only, and they are all natives. Of nine members of the same Inn, who passed in Roman Law, four are Indians and one a Burman. We are afraid these facts will not be very gratifying to the overcrowded ranks of practising barristers attached to our High Courts.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Ori

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ITALY AND ERYTHRIA.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The *Times'* correspondent at Rome states that Italy has decided not to preserve Erythria as a military colony, but that the form of Government to be adopted will not be settled until the country has expressed an opinion thereon. No plan, however, will be adopted before consulting England.

Massowah and Kassala if evacuated will be restored to Egypt.

PROPOSED CONTROL OVER TURKISH FINANCES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 23.

Russia has rejected a proposal made by France to establish International control over Turkish finances similar to the Egyptian system.

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Lord Mayor of London intimates that he will open a National Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Indian Famine the moment the Indian authorities apprise him of the necessity for such a step.

THE WEST INDIAN SUGAR TRADE.

The West Indian Colonies have made urgent representations to the Government regarding the critical position of the sugar industry.

The Government is considering the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry into the matter.

DOCK STRIKE AT HAMBURG.

Two thousand five hundred Hamburg dock labourers have struck work.

This is evidently an attempt to effect an international strike, for which an agitation has been carried on for some time.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The death is announced of Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 23.

The s. s. Oriental, with the mails of the 13th inst., left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day; and the s. s. Himalaya for Colombo and Australia, at 2 p.m.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT EXPECTED.

14,000 TONS ON THE WATER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

About 14,000 tons of Californian wheat is now on its way to Calcutta, and is expected to arrive early next month.

HEAVY RAIN IN BEHAR.

Heavy rain fell in all over the Behar District, last night, and again to-day.

In Calcutta the sky has been cloudy all day, but only a few drops have fallen.

RELIEF WORKS IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

The only large famine relief-work at present open in Upper Burma is the earth work on the Meiktila-Myingyan Railway, on which there are now about ten thousand persons employed.

It is expected that the Mandalay Canal scheme will be shortly sanctioned, and this, too, will be made a famine relief-work. This irrigation scheme is estimated to cost thirty-two lakhs, and provides for a canal thirty-nine miles long and distributaries of a total length of 86 miles, irrigating 72 thousand acres.

THE APPROACHING FAMINE.

POONA, Nov. 23.

A meeting was held, this evening, at the Cantonment Magistrate's Office, under the presidency of General Curteis, to discuss as to what steps should be adopted in view of the approaching famine. The General said he thought it necessary to call a meeting in view of the coming famine, and he would be glad to hear opinions from those present in the meeting.

Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, explained what was done in the city. A sum of Rs. 16,000 had been raised, supplemented by a grant of Rs. 5,000 from the City Municipality. It was found that the cost of maintaining two shops to sell grain at cheaper rates involved a loss of Rs. 6,000 per mensem. Owing to the recent rain, a fall of one rupee per pulla had taken place in jowari and bajri; nevertheless, he could not say that India had escaped, and there was little doubt that scarcity would be felt up to August next. Government had opened the forests for free grazing.

Colonel Newnham-Smith, Cantonment Magistrate, said that a meeting was held under Lord Mark Kerr at that time, and Rs. 27,000 had been collected.

A committee was the formed under the presidentship of General Curteis, with Colonel Newnham-Smith as vice-president. It was also proposed that this committee should as early as possible arrange to convene a general meeting. The meeting then dissolved.

CULTIVATORS' MEETING AT ALIBAG.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALIBAG, Nov. 23.

A large open-air mass meeting of the cultivators of Alibag taluka was held, yesterday, at Kurool, near Alibag. Over five thousand attended. Mr. Govind Baba Gurjar presided. A resolution was adopted to petition Government to confirm the present Collector, who has a personal knowledge of the condition of the people and the state of the crops of the taluka. It was also resolved to ask for remission of assesments and to open relief-works and to ask for free pasturage in the Government forests, etc., which were unanimously passed. It was then resolved that all concerned should attend the Collector's Camp at Revdanda, next Wednesday, to present the petition.

TALUKA ASSOCIATION FOR ERANDOL.

ERANDOL, Nov. 23.

The taluka inhabitants held a meeting, last Saturday, presided over by Mr. Sarafali, a wealthy and influential Mahomedan. Over ten thousand people attended and established an association, called the Erandol Taluka Association. Several resolutions were passed, urging the necessity of immediately opening relief-works at different places not more than five miles distant from any taluka village. The association and wealthymen undertook to maintain a large artizan class if Government advanced rupees two lakhs at 3 per cent. interest, and pointed out by facts and figures the necessity of total remission of revenue. The information of the association clearly showed the great insufficiency of food-stock and fodder. Government information regarding the favourable condition of the taluka is very misleading. The meeting requested Government to raise the famine labour rates elected.

Congress delegates were elected. Several congress resolutions were adopted, and the meeting appointed managing committee to draft and submit a memorial to the Collector, Commissioner, and Government. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

Yesterday morning Mr. J. H. Haddock, Assistant Superintendent of Police, died in the General Hospital, at Rangoon, from poison, whether self administered or not is not clear. Early in the morning he swallowed a large quantity of phenyle, and when discovered was lying in his house in a semi-conscious state. He was carried to the hospital, but died an hour later. Mr. Haddock, who was in charge of godowns of the Police Supply Department, was about 35 years of age. His wife and two children left Rangoon for Madras on Saturday.

THE BEHAR LIGHT HORSE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The Chumparam planters have presented the Behar Light Horse with a Maxim Gun and Galloper Carriage, which are on their way out. It is suggested to have a Maxim Battery next year in the corps of five guns.

PARSEE CRICKETERS AT BHUSAWAL.

THE BARONET VICTORIOUS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, Nov. 23.

Bhusawal won the toss, but fielded. The Baronet scored 94; Mistry making 22; Limji, 17; Raja, 15; and Redmond, 5. Pogson took 2 wickets.

Bhusawal scored 112; of which Pogson made 48; and the Rev. Hatchell 15.

The Baronet's second innings were declared closed for 93 runs, with 3 wickets down. Meherhomji with free hitting made 36; Kentinwalla, 31; and Mistry 10, not out.

Bhusawal scored 42 in their second innings. Redmond made 13, and Raja 5. Meherhomji took 4 wickets.

The Bhusawal captain gave time to win the match. The Baronet won by 35 runs. Pavri being absent, Mehta was the captain.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Nov. 23.

French mail steamers Ville de La Ciotat, from Suez, and Oceanien, from China, arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia passed Suez on the afternoon of the 21st.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 23-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	29 15-16

THE BO. P. R. A. CENTRAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 21.

Match 44.—Volley Firing Competition.—Open to teams of ten privates or lance-naiks from any Regiment or Corps in the Bombay Command. Each team to be commanded by a non-commissioned officer not under the rank of naik. No person other than the Commander will be allowed to coach or assist the team in any way. Distance—500 yards. Position any military. Number of volleys to fire five. Entrance per team Rs. 15. Three prizes—1st of Rs. 100; 2nd Rs. 50; and 3rd Rs. 25.

	Pts.	Rs.
19th Bombay Infantry	42	100
8th Bombay Infantry	39	50
*2nd Bombay Grenadiers	38	12-8
*Erinpura Irregular Force	38	12-8

Other teams competed were:—

4th Bombay Rifles (2nd team)	36
9th Bombay Infantry	35
7th Bombay Infantry	34
17th Bombay Infantry	33
14th Bombay Infantry	31
*2Sth Bombay Pioneers	31
Bombay Sappers and Miners	26
4th Bombay Rifles (1st team)	24

* Absolute ties.

Nov. 23.

Two distances in the Governor's prize in connection with the Rifle meeting were shot off, to-day. The shooting commenced one hour late, owing to the heavy fog hanging on the ranges which made the targets indiscernible.

The "Carbine Championship" was won by a Lancer of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, Ahmed Baksh, with a grand total of 97 points in four distances, who won the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association's silver medal.

The Governor's prize, for which Lord Sandhurst has given Rs. 100 for the first two distances, was shot off in 200 yards. Havildar Narayen Sellar, 19th Infantry, made 33, and won Rs. 15; Lance-Naik Keringa, Erinpura Irregular Force, made 32 points, and won Rs. 10. In 500 yards, Private Tukaram Kale Deshmukh, 14th Infantry, made 34 points, and won Rs. 15; Private Arjun Sarafdar, 17th Infantry, 34 points, Rs. 10.

In the afternoon Lieutenant Stoddard's (of the Wiltshire) tent was burnt down.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE returns for the last two days carry the total cases of bubonic fever to 767, and of deaths to 554. For the twenty-four hours ending on Sunday, at 10 a.m., there were eleven cases and eleven deaths. Of these two cases and three deaths occurred in the Fort; two cases and three deaths in Mandvie; and three cases and one death in the Bhuleshwar district. In the Byculla ward three cases and three deaths took place, while in the Girgaum ward there was one case. Again, for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., there were two deaths and one case in the Fort. In both the Mandvie and Bhuleshwar wards there were three cases and three deaths. In the Girgaum ward there were two cases and two deaths. In the Byculla ward there were three deaths and one case.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BARODA.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made on a grand scale to give a right royal reception to H. E. the Viceroy by H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. The recent storm blew down some tents, but they are again pitched. Mr. Oomer Jamal has supplied the furniture for the camp. About twenty-five carriages with a pair of horses for each, have also been supplied by Mr. Oomer Jamal. The horses and carriages were sent off yesterday with a large retinue of syces and coachmen.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 23rd November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	1	25 p.m.	15	23
Teheran	23	2	45 p.m.	...	17
Suez	23	3	0 p.m.	..	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 23rd November 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	7	..	1
" Karachi	...	31	..	2
" Madras	...	33	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect. Turkish route right. Bhamo route to China right. Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius noon Saturday, 28th inst.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

ROD VERSUS MAN.

NOT a day too soon has public attention been drawn to these supposed contest of skill between anglers and swimmers. Of quite recent origin, this particular item has formed part of the bill of fare at several swimming entertainments at which I have been present during the present year. Without any hesitation whatever, let it at once be admitted that nothing more disappointing can possibly be imagined. Whether or not the rod has ever triumphed over the man in a swimming bath it is, of course, impossible for me to say; my experiences have been that the swimmer has invariably made the individual handing the rod and line appear singularly incompetent. To the uninitiated it may be explained that the swimmer has invariably made the individual line by means of a strap or other contrivance passing around the chest and under the arms, the angler being possessed of a rod of sufficient strength to withstand the tugs of the swimmer. The hook or ring on the line is attached to the strap on the swimmer between the shoulder-blades, so that it will be at once seen what an advantage the man in the water possesses. A writer to "The Field," however, explains how he saw the angler obtain a dead pull on the line, and then disappear down a convenient passage in the bath, dragging the swimmer through the water in great style. From this it will be seen that the rod is not always defeated. The point raised, however, is the necessity for a few simple rules for the controlling of such contests, so that there should at least be some semblance of a contest between a fisherman and a fish. Surely some of our anglers can master a detail of this kind. The last affair of the kind I witnessed we had Tyers in the water and an expert anglor with the rod. At the commencement, the man on terra firm appeared particularly playful and confident, and Tyers looked like being landed in abject fashion. But the amateur champion was not to be caught without a struggle, as Mr. Rod quickly found out. After he had feinted" a little—presumably to amuse the audience and make the contrast more sharply defined—Mr. Fish suddenly made a corkscrew kind of movement, and away he darted with a few vigorous strokes, the line being at full tension all the time and the angler hanging on desperately. The playfulness left the contest at once, and as the fisherman was taken first one way and then another, with every now and then a desperate tug from the swimmer, it looked very much as if the angler himself would have to take an involuntary bath or leave go of the rod. At last a shrill whistle announced the contest at an end, with Tyers an easy winner, and as the swimmer clambered out of the water a sickly smile flickered across Mr. Rod's pale face that told eloquently of his feelings of relief. It must be remembered that in this particular case the fisherman had an altogether exceptional "capture" to land, for Tyers, besides being a wonderfully powerful and rapid swimmer, is an expert fancy swimmer, and should he decide, as so often rumoured, to go in for professionalism, he will surprise a good many who have no knowledge of his skill as an entertainer.

AN IDYLLIC GATHERING.

The mention of Tyers and professionalism brings at once to my mind a subject that for ever haunts the gentlemen who undertake the legislation for out sports. But I am not going over the old ground again just yet. One of the first questions to which both Athletic Association and the Cyclists' Union might well turn attention is judges and judging. The N.C.U., I am aware, make provision for official judges, but take no responsibility in seeing that only duly, qualified men are appointed to the important position of judges. With a tape stretched across a cycling track I firmly believe it possible to judge a finish to inches with the nicest accuracy, but I am perfectly certain that more mistakes are made in judging flat sprint races than in any form of sport going. Placing men in swimming events is not easy, but a first-class sprint handicap tests the skill of the very ablest men. It has fallen to my lot at one time and another to hold a watch at a sports meeting or to assist as referee, and I say in all seriousness that the A.A.A. should take steps to see that duly-qualified men fill official position. But to come to the idyllic meeting I had in my mind at the opening. A few old chums were staying together amongst the apple orchards of the West of England, with a bit of cricket, swimming, boating, and billiards jumbled together by way of enterteinment, when we learned of an "athletic festival" about to take place in a small village some ten or a dozen miles away. An ideal summer's day favoured our little excursion; we had as smart a turn-out as a prince could have wished, as generous a "bit" between the shafts as stableman ever clapped eyes on, and a driver who handled the ribbons, as though they were silken threads. Our way lay through some of the fairest scenery Britain can boast. Miles upon miles of hop gardens, numberless apple orchards flushed with the loveliest bloom, acres of waving corn and uncut grass, here and there the glint of a silvery stream flahing in the sunlight; now rattling through a slumbering, reposeful hamlet, on past school play-grounds and the old grey church on to the broad highway amongst the song-birds—all these pass before me as I write as if in a dream. Ah! of such days as these should we think when November fogs creep around us, and the mournful wind rattles the window frames. Stir the fire, and let us picture these scenes o'er again. We pulled up at last at "The Bell," over whose destines a famous pigeon shot has long presided. May be the locality is not unrecognisable. "A bit and a sup" were indulged in, and then on through the village—specially decked out with flags and evergreens for the "club" day—to the sports. Surely no athletic gathering was ever favoured with more charming surroundings. A fairly level field situated on a kind of plateau at the rear of a farmhouse had been selected as the venue, and as one stood there in the midst of flowers, fruit blossom, and cornfields with the smiling landscape all round dotted with sheep and cattle, it was truly an idyllic picture.

THE RIFT WITHIN THE LUTE.

It seems almost a pity to halt here for the purpose of introducing a discordant note where all else appeared so sublimely peaceful. But I should like to record how easily the tide of a battle may be turned. On our way to the festival we had to force our way amongst a throng of villagers surrounding a couple of bellicose labourers, and before we were clear, words came to blows. At the onset it appeared rather an unequal contest, for the fellows were not at all matched in size and, as it appeared, in pugilistic ability. It was only a village fight, but we lingered. May be, some of my readers have gone through the pages of Kenhelm Chillingley, one of the best of Lord Lytton's books. This was almost an exact repetition of the battle between Kenhelm and the blacksmith. The bigger man had forced on the quarrel (in fairness, however, it must be said that he displayed none of the tacties of the bully who picks his man) and had gone a long way towards giving his rival a sound hiding when matters took an unexpected turn. The half-defeated one had rolled up against the wall of a barn, covered up his bruised face with his arms, and sullenly refused to proceed further with the battle. Our little party felt a bit of sympathy for the lesser one and were preparing to hurry away with the rest of the crowd, thinking it all over. Just then a buxom dame in her Sunday best, turned into the lane and surveyed the scene of strife. The good dame, as honest-looking and healthy a specimen of a yeoman's wife as ever was seen, doubtless meant well, but the consequences of her interference were disastrous for the up-to-then victorious agriculturist. Said she, with all the withering scorn of which she was capable, and fixing the discomfited one with wide-open eyes: "Be that yeou, Jo! Yeo'ore a nice mye desar! Bain'tyer 'shamed o' yersel?" An electrcal shock could have done no more. The words fsiung the man to the quick. As old Colonel Deschapples says: "Ah, woman—woman! Thou need'st have but few sins of thine own. Thou art the author of so many sins in others that it will take the tears of all the angels to blot the record out!" That is as near as I can remember the pregnant words. Well, this humbled, crestfallen, battered labourer sprang from the wall with tight lips, flaming eyes, and pent-up fury shown in every muscle of his face. His opponent was bidden to come on, and for five minutes or so there was as sharp a bit of work on as I remember. Defeat was turned into victory, the bigger man was humbled into acknowledging defeat and was led off by his companions in a very diffenrent frame of mind. "Was he not ashamed of himself?" That turned the tide of battle, and brought out every atom of fighting spirit the man possessed. This little incident may read strangely enough, perhaps, in connection with anything idyllic, but it is perfectly true.

A NOVEL FINISHING-POST.

If I were to confess that I have a particular fondness for these out-of-the-way gatherings, it would be but the bare truth. Village sports may not appeal greatly to men who must always live in an atmosphere of fierce excitement, but speaking as one who has existed for a good number of years amidst the constant whirl of one sport and another, I must say that a quiet little summer gathering, with, say, a flower-show and sports combined, is one of the keenest pleasures I can find. It is on these occasions that the Squire and the Rector, and the village dignitaries generally, step off their respective pedestals and come amongst their younger acquaintances imbued with more of the spirit of tolerance than usual. Now and again even an Earl and his Countess may patronise the sports and distribute the prizes. I have in my mind at this moment one of the most beautiful ladies our nobility can boast—an English lady "who goes about doing good." The arrangements at these festivals are sometimes primitive in the extreme, but of all the most singular things I have ever come across was that at the village where the battle I have described took place. There was flat-racing. Our little party consisted entirely of journalists, and upon it becoming known that the meeting would be "reported" in the sporting press we had the pleasure of being introduced to the Past Provincial Grand Master and many of the "club" officials. The sprint opened the proceedings, and we watched with interest. A gun was used for starting purposes, but we noticed they had no tape or worsted across the finish. One of our people ventured mildly to enquire which was the finishing point, and how the judges managed to decide upon the winners. The answer was conclusive—a veritable gem in its way. Replying to the query, one of the judges said: "Whoy, I'll tell'ee? We fixes' um atween this' eor poast and that' ere plum tree!" seeing that the said plum tree was situate in an orchard on the other side of a hedge and ditch, and at least some thirty feet away, the charming simplicity of the arrangements will be appreciated at once. The ludicrousness of the affair, however, was too much for our friend however, and at his suggestion another "poast" and a worsted did duty for the rest of the afternoon. Before I take a loving farewell of this idyllic festival, let me say that the donkey race was absolutely the funniest contest I ever witnessed. Half-a-dozen donkeys were brought to the scrach, but only a couple could be induced to trot inside the ropes. The rest appeared willing and anxious to turn every way but the correct one, and such a wheeling, and pirouetting, and yawing about I never saw. Ultimately one animal was coaxed away from the field and trotted to within half-a-dozen yards of the tape, when it stopped as if suddenly petrified, and whips, sticks, and caresses were alike in vain in moving it. There it stood, and budge it would not. Its jockey dismounted and appealed for assistance in an endeavour to force it over the line. This made matters worse, for it started to move backwards, yawed about another dozen yards away from the finishing post and stood again. Meanwhile a rival had been creeping up by degrees, although he could only get his "mount" to proceed at a walk. Strange as it may appear, the winning donkey was walked past the post some ten minutes or so after the obstinate one had arrived within a yard or so of the plum tree incident, and the donkey race at that particular "festival" will live in the memory for ever.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE sport enjoyed with these hounds since the opening of the regular season has been fully up to the sample which those of us who have had the opportunity of being present at the preliminary canters have enjoyed. The opening meet at the Jackal Club on the 19th produced a field of some forty enthusiasts, including three ladies, one of whom we have not before had the pleasure of welcoming. We found the master with a pack of nineteen couple waiting for us when the train arrived, and we soon made a move for the Santa Cruz coverts. Hounds were not long in getting on the track of the wily one, and away we trundled across our old friend, the melon ground, to the Bapnala tank; a slight pause let in the tail hounds, and turning up left through the gardens we soon found ourselves in the outskirts of Shahar Village. Leaving this on our left, hounds took us at a good pace over the paddy fields to the nullah, which we crossed, and then out into the further piece of melon ground which, to my mind, contains even worse bits of going than the more historical one nearer home. Here Jacky was viewed lobbing away in front, and I think hounds must have caught a view, too, for they quickened their pace considerably, and it was not easy to keep on even terms with them. Reaching the backwater just above where a wool washing establishment used to be carried on, I saw the Jack just leaving the water as hounds entered it. But, as has so often proved the case, the swim gave him a new lease of life, and we had plenty more work before he was brought to hand. Crossing the Coorla road hounds made over the open beyond for the hills round Aspa to the south of the Poi range; circling the first of these, hounds burst over the grass to the next, their music proclaiming that the pursued was not far ahead, and ran into him in the jungle on the hill side some thirty-five to forty minutes from the start. It was fortunate that they did so, as there is a big earth on this same hill which was no doubt Jacky's point, and had he reached it he would have saved his brush.

The Master was warmly congratulated on the success that had attended the opening day, and we jogged back to the hospitable Jackal Club mighty pleased with the morning.

Parla.—The Parla fixture, the next on the card, was responsible for an even larger field than on Thursday, and curiously enough the direction of the run was the same.

Again the pursued took us across the melon ground to the Bapnala tank, but this time considerately refrained from entering the gardens that surround it. Leaving Shahar and crossing the open to the nullah the line lay up it for a bit and then turned off right-handed across a most objectionable piece of country; running through a couple of enclosures, and round a tank with a number of irrigation cuts leading out of it, Jack swung round on to the backwater. He was not far in front of hounds, who had bustled him along at a rare pace, and funking the long swim which a crossing above the bund would have given him he worked down along the bank through some stone quarries and crossed below. The ford was treacherous, deep holes and large rocks abounding, which nearly brought some of us to grief, but hounds were streaming over the grass up to the hill beyond, and it was no time to stand upon ceremony, so we struggled and splashed over the water and made the best time we could after them.

On reaching the enclosures on the hill, however, which for want of another name might be called Mohili, Jack was loth to leave, and soon the hill was so surrounded by horsemen as to have effectually prevented him doing so had he wished to. The end was soon to be though, and we had had such a busting that personally I was not sorry, for after dinging him round through the wood for some time, hounds killed about thirty minutes from the start. With the exception of the last few minutes it was a real fast spin from fiad to finish, but the day was cloudy and oppressive and hounds seemed to feel it a good deal, so no more was attempted. Santa Cruz on the 26th is the next fixture.

X.

THE cross of Siberian jasper sent by the Russian Government to be erected in Northwood Churchyard in memory of the late Sir Robert Morier, formerly British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been landed at Millwall Docks. The instructions for the cross to be cut at Peterhof were given by the late Tsar before his death. The cross was especially made from Siberian jasper with the view of commemorating Sir Robert Morier's successful efforts to open up Siberia to British commerce.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the English mails of the 13th instant, left Aden, at 3 p.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 8 a.m., on Saturday. She brings the following passengers:—

Aitken, Mr E H
Allen, Mr H M
Butcher, Rev L B
Blair, Mr
Buchanan, Mr
Birdwood, Surgn-Capt
Bullough, Mr
Blandford, Miss
Beddler, Mr
Berkeley, Miss
Brinckenden, Lt-Col R H J
Bayley, Mr and Mrs V
Boylant, Miss
Bruce, Hon Caroline
Berent, Mr
Beizley, Mr
Cox, Miss L
Condor, Miss
Campbell, Mr D G
Colin, Count and Countess
Cobb, Mrs and Miss
Challis, Mr A
Cotton, Mr G
Dalrymple, Genl and Mrs and infant
Eaton Lieut.
Feeke, Miss
Fisher Mrs
Fosberry, Mr
Gardner, Mr and Mrs J G
Harrington, Lt H A
Hall, Mr S C
Hearne, Mr J
Hooper, Capt H B
Hanson, Miss
Johnson, Rev P D
Kunkel, Mr H
Kundall, Mr Lall
Lawrence, Mr and Mrs
Lees, Mr J
Murray, Capt G
McIntyre, Mr and Mrs C and child
Moorhead, Miss
Michell, Mr W
Munton, Mr A
Milne, Surg-Major A
Miller, Mr
Maclachlan, Mr J
Moore, Mr C H G
Meft, Mr
Mememann, Mr S O
Macdonald, Surg-Col
Mackintosh, Capt J W
Macpherson Mr
McGuire, Mr P
Michell, Mr and Mrs R B
Osmaston, Mr L S
Owen, Surg-Major and Mrs
O'Leary, Mrs
Ozzard, Surg-Maj
Paterson, Miss
Parry, Rev S A
Parry, Mrs
Parker, Mr H R
Parker, Lt J P
Parkinson, Miss E
Palmer, Capt
Reynolds, Mr and Mrs C H and child
Robertson, Mr
Reed, Mr
Reed, Mr W
Rankin, Mr and Mrs
Reed, Mr and Mrs C G
Rafique, Mr
Rutter, Miss
Sauman, Surg-Capt
Squire, Mr S A
Selincourt, Miss de
Saunders, Miss
Sampson, Miss
Sands, Mrs
Sutherland, Mr W S and man
Scott, Mr P A
Swanston, Mr H W
Toursaint, Mrs
Tyson, Mr
Tata, Mr
Tucker, Miss
Thompson, Mr, Mrs and two children
Tyler, Genl and Mrs
Tyrrell, Miss
Whittle, Mr and Mrs A T
Wakefield, Mr A
Wells, Surg-Maj
White, Dr
Watt, Dr G
Whitaway, Mr S W
Young, Mr r E

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SINCLAIR and Majors Attree, Gale and Baldwin of the Royal Engineers are under orders for duty in India.

CAPTAIN J. A. GIBBON and Lieutenant R. H. West, R. E., are posted to the Bengal and Bombay Commands, M. W. D. respectively.

AN exchange of regiments has been sanctioned between Lieutenants G. H. Ball, 33th Dogras, and S. B. A. Patterson, 27th Punjab Infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS F. W. CRESWELL and M. W. Skinner and Majors A. Heathcote and J. G. Day, R. E., are coming out to India for duty.

SURGEON-COLONEL W. S. M. PRICE, Medical Staff is appointed Administrative Medical Officer in the Bengal Command, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel Graves.

COLONEL W. COOKE, Administrative Commissariat Officer for Burma, succeeds Colonel E. A. Bruce as Commissary-General, Madras Command, on the 6th January, 1897.

SURGEON-COLONEL R. H. CAREW, Medical Staff, is appointed Administrative Medical Officer in the Punjab Command, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel Ferguson.

IT has been decided to depute a British officer annually from each of the 3 Baluch Battalions the 27th, 29th, and 30th Bombay Infantry to recruit Baluchis.

CAPTAIN H. F. LOCH, 1st Bengal Infantry, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Assam District, vice Paul proceeding home on a year's leave.

MAJOR BEWICKE COPLEY, 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, is appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir Baker Russell, Commanding the Forces, Bengal.

THE following Officers remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, 16th Bengal Cavalry, 47 days; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. D. Crombie, Indian Medical Service, one year; Captain Whiffin, 13th Bengal Lancers, 3 months; Lieutenant Stanton, 29th Madras Infantry, 6 months.

THE following Officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant Colonel Goldney, 35th Sikhs, Major J. E. Dickie, Royal Engineers, Captains O'Donnell, 39th Garhwal Rifles, Murray, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Brasier-Creagh, 9th Bengal Lancers, Lieutenants Lees, 34th Pioneers, Lyon, 25th Madras Infantry, Seton-Browne, 1st Punjab Infantry, Howe, 6th Madras Infantry, Scharlieb, Burma Military Police.

THE following appointments have been made:—3rd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant R. G. Bayley, to be Quartermaster. 17th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant E. F. Knox, Norfolk Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 20th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant H. Maclear, East Lancashire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 27th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. Dodd Norfolk Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 5th Bombay Cavalry.—Lieutenant A. Y. Cheyne, Welsh Regiment, to be officiating Squadron officer on probation.

OBITUARY.

SIR B. W. RICHARDSON, M.D.

SIR BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON, M.D., F.R.S., LL. D., F. S. A., born Oct. 31, 1828, at Somerby, in the county of Leicester, was educated at the school of the Rev. W. Y. Nutt, at Burrow-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, and at Anderson's University, Glasgow. He graduated in Medicine at the University of St. Andrew's in 1854, and received the honorary degree of M. A. from the same University in 1859. He gained the Fothergilian Gold Medal in 1854, for an essay on the diseases of the child before birth; and the Astley Cooper prize of £300 in 1856, for an essay on the coagulation of the blood. Dr. Richardson became a member of the Royal College of Physicians by examination in 1856, and was elected a Fellow of the College in 1861; he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1857, and Croonian Lecturer in 1870; F. S. A., 1877; honorary member of the Philosophical Society of America in 1893; of the Imperial Leopold Carolina Academy of Sciences in 1887; and of the Physiological and Statistical Academy of Milan in 1874. He is also an honorary member of the Royal Society of Hygiene of Italy and of the Society of Hygiene of France. In 1855 he conducted an experimental research on the nature of the poisons of the spreading contagious diseases, which ended in the detection of a special poisonous product, common in these poisons, to which he gave the name of *septine*. In 1866 he discovered the application of ether spray for the local abolition of pain in surgical operations. He introduced methylene bichloride as a general anæsthetic, and discovered the controlling influence of nitrite of amyl over tetnaus and other spasmodic affections. He originated, and for some years edited, the *Journal of public Health*, and afterwards the *Social Science Review*. Dr. Richardson's principal contributions to medical and scientific literature have been directed to the advancement of medical practice by the experimental method. The study of disease by synthesis; the restoration of life after various forms of apparent death; the maintenance of life in factitious atmospheres; the investigation of the theory of a nervous atmosphere or ether; the effects of electricity on animal life; methods of killing animals without the infliction of pain, which led to his invention of the "lethal chamber," now so largely used for subjecting domestic animals to painless death; numerous original papers on new medicines and new modes of treatment of diseases; and a series of researches on alcohol in relation to its action on man, the results of which were delivered before the Society of Arts in the Cantor Course of Lectures for 1874-5. Dr. Richardson has been President of the Medical Society of London, and thirty-two times President of the St. Andrews Medical Graduates' Association. In 1839 he succeeded Lord Jerviswoode as assessor for the General Council in the University Court of St. Andrews, an office which he held for nearly sixteen years. He is Honorary Physician to the Royal Literary Fund, the Newspaper Press Fund, and the National Society of Schoolmasters. In 1868, "in recognition of his various contributions to science and medicine," he was presented by six hundred of his medical brethren and fellows in science with a testimonial consisting of a microscope by Ross, and one thousand guineas. At the Social Science Congress held at Brighton in Oct., 1875, he read a paper which gave rise to much subsequent discussion. In it he gave a sketch of an imaginary "model City of Health" to be called Hygeia. The University of St. Andrews conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D., Feb 15, 1877. Dr. Richardson's most recent researches have been directed to the study of the diseases incident to modern civilisation, and for some years (1884-92) he has published quarterly the Asclepiad, a book of original research and observation on the science, art, and literature of medicine, preventive and curative, all the work being from his own pen. He has likewise contributed to general literature a work entitled "The Son of a Star: a Romance of the Second Century." In addition to his professional and literary labours he has taken an active share in the development of cycling, as President of the Society of Cyclists. His most recent works are "National Health," 1890, and "Thomas Sopwith," a biography, 1891. He was knighted in 1893.—*Men and Women of the Time.*

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS.

THE following gratifying telegram was received from our Poona correspondent last night:—During the last few days rain has fallen in Dharwar, Hubli, Ranibumer, Marmagoa, and in some other districts. The prospects of the late crops are fairly good. Imminent danger of famine is averted. Several famine works, which were contemplated in Dharwar District, have been given up. Jowari crops which were withering for want of rain are revived by the timely fall of rain.

CHARITABLE EFFORT IN BOMBAY.

The Hindus, Parsees, and Mahomedans have all come forward to assist their poor brethren in their suffering. The Hon'ble Mr. Wadia propounded a scheme for relieving the distress of his co-religionists, and that scheme received a practical and definite shape in the resolutions passed at yesterday's meeting of the Parsees, presided over by Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, to raise a fund to buy and sell grain under the supervision of several committees in different parts of Bombay and other important towns in the Presidency. Mr. Govindji Thakersi has been striving with might and main to relieve the sufferings of the people in the Deccan as well as in Guzerat. The Mahomedans have also come to the fore to rescue their poor co-religionists from distress. Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha and Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, the well-known philanthropist, have been feeding and clothing the poor of their community. Their philanthropic efforts are supported by Messrs. Haji Ahmed Nurani; Haji Saboo Sidick; Haji Jan Mahomed Cassum; Haji Ibraim Haji Siddik; Oomer Jamal; Mahomed Mackba; M. H. Hakim, and other leading Mahomedans. It is gratifying to see that the leading members of the different sects of Islam have united on this important occasion to rescue the Mahomedan children. The members of the various sects having combined have sent a joint respectful representation to the Government to request the Collectors and other authorities to hand over the unprotected children to their care. Thirteen children have already arrived from Po

wages are introduced. By this the people have left P. W. D. Works, but it is understood that they are employed otherwise.

The rates for jowari vary from 18 to 20lbs. per rupee and the supply of food grain is sufficient.

As test relief works the Collector has ordered metal breaking in eight places, viz., Ooby (Yawal), Raver (Raver), Bhalsir, Meheroon (Jalgaon), Jamner (Jamner), Chowpra (Chowpra), Dhulia (Dulia), and Sougir; and has allotted Rs. 2,000 for each place for the present. Thus there are now thirteen test relief works in different parts of Khandeish.

It is under contemplation to arrange with the Taptee Valley Railway Company and the G. I. P. Railway Company to break metal for ballast through P. W. D. agency as famine work and to do some heavy earth-works between Sinkhera and Dharangaon on the Taptee Valley Railway.

There is no scarcity of water or fodder for cattle, but the prices of fodder are high, because well-to-do people in Khandeish are stacking grass for two years, and grass is being sent out of Khandeish to districts where fodder is scarce.

RUTLAM STATE.

Though there is scarcity in this State, it is not of such a nature as to require any special measures being taken to relieve it for the present. The yield of the last crop of maize (macca) was somewhat less than the normal produce, and the rice, jawar and kodra crops were almost a failure. Owing to rise of prices in other places, large exports of food grains were made from this State, but the mahajans have now arranged among themselves to stop exports. The staple food for the mass is maize. The Bhils use kodra also. We have to depend for the future upon the yield of the crops of wheat and gram, which are under cultivation and are up to the present time believed to be thriving well. The ruling rates in Rutlam per British rupee in pucca seers of 2lbs. each are as follows :—

Wheat	Seers 10½
Jawar	„ 14
Bajri	not procurable
Macca	Seers 14½
Gram	„ 13½

BHOWNAGGAR.

The anxiety about the rain has passed off since it fell in copious showers last evening. At Dhola 1 inch 20 cents. was measured, and at Wadhwan 1 inch 13 cents. At Bhownagar 1 inch 35 cents was guaged. By this rain gram, wheat, and cotton crops are much benefitted. Ranpur, Botad, and other chief places of cotton had also a large fall of rain. Kathiwar has not fared so badly as other provinces, for it had good rain and so the outturn was expected from 8 to 10 annas in the rupee. In the face of that, Bunniahs raised prices of food grains. This selfish action told much upon the labouring classes, driving them almost to despair.

THE SCARCITY AT KHARAGHORA.

The condition of affairs round about here, writes a well-informed correspondent, is pretty much as follows :—Owing to scarcity (or famine) in other districts, the prices of grain, of all kinds, have gone up a lot, and in the small villages there is some difficulty in getting enough to meet the requirements of all. As far as I can see, however, there is no real distress round about here. The early monsoon crops were decidedly good considering the short rainfall, and there will be a normal fodder and water supply, I think, especially as from 5 p.m. yesterday up to the time of writing (mid-day, Saturday) there has been steady (though not *heavy*) rain falling. This will fill up the tanks again a bit and improve the grazing; it will also do a vast deal of good to the cotton which is only just begining to flower round here, and it will do incalculable good to the wheat and gram which have been sown, so that prices ought soon to fall again. To speak generally, I should say there is but little distress in these parts, barring of course that the prices of grain are high. No doubt this rain will have the effect of lowering prices again and greatly improve the prospects of the cold weather crops.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF FROM THE MOFUSSIL.

Mr. Govindji Thakersi has received a letter of appeal for aid from Mr. A. Cumine, Acting Collector of Khandeish, and the following is a copy of the letter :—

Gentlemen,—I see from the newspapers that your firm are making large purchases of grain in order to send it to the districts where prices are high and so help the poor classes who are suffering from the high prices.

You will no doubt have many applications, and I am well aware that it may not be possible for you, however much you may wish it, to do anything for Khandeish. But if it is possible it would have an excellent effect if you could send a lot of grain to the stations that are on the line through Khandeish, i.e., from Chaligaum to Raver, both inclusive. I think I am correct in saying that prices in Dhulia and the places of the line have gone up much more than prices in other districts, and they have gone up to the extent they have done not because our crops have entirely failed, for they have not, but because the grain-dealers have forced them up in the hope of making money off their poor fellows. We have grain shops established here and there for sale of grain to the poor at cash price but these shops find great difficulty in obtaining the grain to sell, and if you could send up a quantity of grain to be supplied to these charitable shops, the effect on prices would, I think, be excellent. If you are able and willing to do this, kindly let me know and I will tell the different charitable committees to communicate with you or will communicate with you myself if you like. All grain would be paid for, of course; we do not ask for any as a gift. What we have a difficulty in is getting grain *at all* at anything but an extortionate price.

As it is for the people I am troubling you and not for myself. I will not apologize for this letter.—I am yours faithfuly,

A. CUMINE, Acting Collector.

Bhusawal, Nov. 22.

Mr. G. B. Laghate, Sub-Judge Akluj, in Sholapore District, writes to Mr. Govindji Thakersi Moolji under date 22nd November as follows :—

The rate of good juari here is to-day six seers, i.e., nine seers of Poona measure per rupee; while when I wrote to you my last letter it was five seers. If the rate of six seers continues it will be all right. If it does not continue, as I fear it may not, then I shall have to call upon your generosity to supply me with grain. May I request the favour of your informing me at what rate and on what conditions, and from what time, you will be able to supply me with grain on demand. I want this information in order to calculate how much grain I shall require and whether it can be sold, deducting all expense, at cost price. The nearest Railway station is Diksal, G. I. P. Railway. The name of the agent will be communicated to you when I shall write to you for grain. Until then, please don't send any grain, and accept my best thanks for the generous response with which you met my appeal.

THE GRAIN TRADING COMPANY.

THE prospectus of the above company, formed on philanthropic lines for the relief of the prevailing distress has now been issued, and reads as follows :—

Owing to the failure of rains in the latter part of the monsoon there have been a failure of crops in the country and great scarcity prevails. Unfortunately this scarcity is not confined to one or two provinces only, but is general throughout the country, and there is hardly any district where abundance can be said to exist. Official reports show that crops have withered almost everywhere, and the outlook is very gloomy. The prices of food-grains have risen enormously all throughout the country, and, considering that it is only the beginning of the season, the rise in prices is abnormal, and serious apprehensions are entertained. Unless effective measures are concerted, the prices will go on increasing as time advances and as the stocks of grain in the country decrease.

As usually happens, the grain-dealers and those who have stocks of grain on hand withhold from selling with a free hand and try to make large profits. Speculation is rife and prices are pushed up to an unwarrantable extent.

Already the distress is being keenly felt. Grain riots have taken place in different parts of the country, and the struggle for existence has commenced. As the season advances the distress is likely to become more and more acute and starvation will result. No doubt Government will contrive measures to relieve the distress as far as it lies in their power.

Suspension and remissions of the land revenue will be made, and relief-works will be opened where the poor and the working classes will be enabled to earn some wages, but this will be not enough. In order that the relief may be substantial, it is desirable that steps should be taken to ensure a supply of grain at rates within the reach of the poorer classes. The main effort therefore must be in the direction of providing a sufficient supply of food-grains at rates which, though high, may not be abnormal; something should be done to keep down the unusually high prices now prevailing and the still greater rise which is likely to result in the future if strong and effective measures are not adopted.

Forces are already at work to push up prices and to maintain abnormal rates, and it is incumbent that organization should be brought into existence to counteract the existing forces. Except in extreme cases, Government do not undertake the purchase and sale of grain, and it is generally considered that work of this character can be done with greater efficacy and with better chances of success by private bodies and agencies. It behoves therefore the leading and influential members of the different communities to come forward and exert themselves on this occasion.

WHAT IS PROPOSED.

With a view to achieve to some extent the aforesaid object, the above Company has been incorporated with a capital of Rs. 15 lakhs in 15,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

The duration of the company is fixed at two years, after the expiration of which period it shall be dissolved.

Several gentlemen of experience and influence have kindly consented to undertake the management and conduct the business of the company and to work earnestly in promoting and carrying out its objects. It is excepted that by buying in all desirable quarters and importing suitable descriptions of food-grains in sufficient quantities, the company will be able to make the effect of its operations felt in the grain-markets of this Presidency and to counteract the forces now at work and which tend to push up prices abnormally high. Commercial profit is not the primary object of this company, which is started more from motives of philanthropy than with a view to the acquisition of gain. Express provision is therefore made in the articles of association empowering the directors, should they so think fit, to sell at cost price or under. In times like these dealers and speculators are reaping large profits and maintaining high prices with the object of benefiting themselves as largely as possible. The proposed action of the company should assist towards reducing the abnormally high prices.

The operations of the company will be in the first place confined to the Presidency of Bombay, but power is taken in the memorandum to extend them to other parts of India if deemed advisable.

It is a part of the scheme to open shops for the retail sale of grain in different cities in suitable localities to sell grain to the poor at the cheapest possible prices. High as the wholesale prices of grain are, the retail ones are still higher, and the distress amongst those who live from hand to mouth and have to buy the grain almost daily is very acute. It is hoped that the company will in this direction be able to supply substantial relief.

NO DIVIDENDS TO BE PAID.

Bearing in mind the object to be attained, it is further provided by the articles of association that no dividend shall be paid to members during continuance of the company, but that any profits which may result shall be applied in promoting the objects of the company as if such profits formed a part of the capital. It is further provided that, if on the winding up or dissolution, any surplus shall remain after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities and the distribution amongst the members of the capital according to their rights and interests, in the company, such surplus shall be dealt with in such manner as the members may determine. It is not unlikely that the operations of the company may result in loss, and if at the time of the dissolution the assets of the company are not sufficient to pay the members in full the capital subscribed by them, such assets will be distributed ratably with any preference or priority.

It is confidently expected that all those who have the good of the country at heart will cheerfully come forward to assist in the cause by subscribing for shares.

Several well-known gentlemen have already promised their assistance by contributing to the capital and in other ways, and there is every hope that the princes and chiefs of Native states in the Presidency will not be backward in taking up an adequate portion of the capital.

The capital is divided into shares of Rs. 100 each with a view to place it within the power even of persons of moderate means to become members of the company and to join in a laudable object.

The promoters of the company think that this is a time when it must be shown that those who have the means and those to whom the masses look for help and guidance are not unmindful of the necessities and interests of the poor, the helpless, and the needy, but realise what their duty is and are prepared to make the necessary sacrifice.

If the members of the company eventually suffer a loss to some extent, or even if the whole capital, to take an extreme case, is lost, the sacrifice will not be too great considering the object for which the money will have been spent.

As it is extremely necessary that the operations of the company should be commenced at once and that no time should be lost, the full amount of each share is made payable on application.

THE DIRECTORATE.

The names of the gentlemen who have consented to act as directors will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that the working of the company will be efficient and that no effort will be wanting to achieve the objects for which it is started. It is needless to mention that the directors will work without any remuneration. They will continue in office until the dissolution of the company.

The movement is not sectional, and the board is composed of leading gentlemen representing the various sections of the community.

Applications for shares should be made in the accompanying form and forwarded to the registered office of the company or to the bankers of the company together with the full amount payable on each share. If no allotment is made, the amount paid will be returned without deduction.

Forms for application for shares may be obtained from the company's office and bankers or from any of the directors.

Copies of the memorandum and articles of association may be also similarly obtained.

The board of directors consists of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beauford, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, L. R. W. Forrest, F. Graham, Dhuramsi Sunderdas Mulji, Vandravandas Parshotumdas, Govindji Thakersey Mulji, Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Narondas Parshtumdas, Currimbhoi Ebrahim, Gordhandas Khatao Makonji, Lukhmidas Khimji, Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Veerchand Deepchand, Chatarbhuj Morarji, Ghellabhai Haridas, and Dharamsi Morarji Gokuldas. The registered office are at No. 75, Apollo Street, Fort, and the solicitors are Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama.

THE DECCAN SABHA'S MEMORIAL.

The following letter, dated Mahableshwar, Nov. 21, has been received from Mr. Monteath, Acting Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, Revenue Department, by the honorary secretaries of the Deccan Sabha, in reply to their representation on the present famine :—

Gentlemen,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 2 and 3, of the 18th and 19th instant, and to convey to you the thanks of the Governor-in-Council for information contained in them which is generally in accord with that already in possession of Government.

2. I am directed to request that you will invite the attention of the Deccan Sabha to the *Government Gazette* extraordinary containing a summary of several orders issued and a statement of the measures taken since the time when the apprehensions of distress arose and to the resolutions which have been placed on the Editor's table. The Sabha will observe that most of its suggestion have been anticipated, that relief-works are already in operation in many of the places specified in paragraph 2 of your letter of the 19th instant, and will be opened in the rest if testworks show a demand for labour at famine wages, that gratuitous relief is being given to the extent found necessary, that instructions have been issued for the adoption of all practicable measures for the improvement and maintenance of the water-supply, and that no efforts are being spared to provide forage for agricultural and milch cattle.

3. The suggestions regarding relief-works contained in para. 4 of your letter of 18th instant, will receive full consideration, and the question of constructing a railway from Barsi to Pandharpur has already engaged the attention of the Government. I am, however, to point out that it is necessary to carry on for the purpose of relief such works as afford employment mainly for unskilled labour, and that the construction of bridges is not suitable for the purpose.

4. With reference to paras 4 and 5 of your letter of the 19th instant, the summary above-mentioned shows the instructions issued to Collectors regarding the supply of grain on relief-works in cases in which local dealers hold aloof. Further interference with private trade would not in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council have a beneficial effect. He is fully alive to the fact that high prices increase the cost of relief, but is convinced that the large centres of trade can be supplied by private enterprise more successfully than by any state agency. The suggestion that Government should combine with a syndicate for the fimportation of foreign grain is open to precisely the same objection as importation by Government without such assistance. Other traders would be deterred from entering the market through fear of being undersold and the supply would probably be diminished rather than increased. I am to add that Government have reason to believe that the local stocks are not yet depleted and the belief is corroborated by the fact that rainfall is already having the effect of bringing down prices.

5. With reference to paragraph 8 of your letter of the 19th instant, I am to state that the Governor-in-Council regrets that he cannot accept the suggestions of the Sabha to modify the orders regarding the exclusion of useless animals from the benefits of the concession granted in G. R. No. 8939, dated 11th instant, and has the satisfaction of knowing that the people themselves are recognizing the distinction made by moving useful animals to the forest pastures and leaving the useless behind. Nor can Government consent to extend the concession to sheep and goats which even in this season will probably find enough in the open country to live on. If the supply forage is insufficient for agricultural and milch cattle, it would manifestly be inexpedient to curtail it further by feeding on it useless cattle and sheep and goats. With regard to the latter part of the paragraph, I am to request, you will refer the Sabha to paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 8939, dated 11th instant, the orders contained in which seem to his Excellency in Council to sufficiently meet the case.

6. The views expressed in paragraph 6 of your letter of the 19th instant, have the entire concurrence of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, who will be glad to do all in his power for the organization and control of private charity.

7. With regard to paragraph 9 of your letter, I am to state that Government as at present advised do not consider the appointment of a Famine Commissioner to be necesssary or desirable. I have, &c.,

J. MONTEATH.
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DR. COWASJI HORMUSJI presided at the adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, there being also present :—The Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchundra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Charlestone Hewett, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Messrs. Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, Dr. Edward F. Underwood, Mr. Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Commander G. Wilson, Messrs. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Esmail.

THE GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Mr. K. N. Kabraji moved "That the attention of Government be drawn to the serious encroachments on public space on the recreation ground on the Kennedy Sea Face, Charni Road, caused by extensive stable sheds for the horses of the Remount Department, it being in the opinion of the Corporation highly objectionable on sanitary grounds to provide such accommodation for five or six hundred horses on such a salubrious part of the city as the sea face, where the filthy smell emanating from the litter of hundreds of horses is likely to be carried into the city by the fresh westerly breezes that constantly blow from the direction of the Queen's Road." In support of his motion, Mr. Kabraji said that Bombay was suffering from the want of a suitable recreation ground, and the city was ill-provided as regarded play and recreation grounds. The only playground the city could at present boast of was the Esplanade. Even that was not what it used to be. In the good old days before the share-mania time, the maidan included an area of 772,000 yards, which extended from Apollo Bunder to Carnac Bunder and from Dhobi Talao to the Cooperage. The building operations and other schemes caused the area to be reduced to 500 yards. When the project of removing the rampart was undertaken it was promised by the then Government that a recreation ground would be prodided for the public, and the Back Bay reclamation had provided a recreation ground. In the western part of the city there were ten districts with a population of 3,90,000 persons; and in the other part of the city, where there were 19 other districts, the population was four lakhs and a-half. It was now a question of these 3,90,000 persons being deprived of their most healthy resource of receiving pure air. A most unsightly structure had been allowed to be erected there, which with filth and stable refuse rendered the atmosphere unwholesome and unhealthy. It was also a matter of regret that burial and burning grounds were located in the best (western) part of the city where the sea breeze was likely to be poisoned by disease germs. The stables were certainly in defiance to all rules of sanitation, and such a thing ought not to be tolerated. At present they had in Lord Sandhurst a Governor who was the son of Sir William Mansfield, late Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, who had strongly protested against the recreation ground being taken away at the time. It was therefore to be hoped with confidence that his Excellency Lord Sandhurst would give favourable consideration to the representation suggested in the proposition.

Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, in seconding the motion, remarked that four or more horses who managed to get away from the stables ran a friendly race, to the great confusion and fear of members playing in the Hindu Gymkhana. The animals ruined the cricket-pitches and tennis courts. The stables were a sort of unmitigated nuisance.

THE STABLES "AN IMPERIAL NECESSITY."

Mr. G. W. Roughton rose to move an amendment, not because that he was not in sympathy with the idea which induced the mover of the proposition to bring forth his motion, but he did it because, having regard to all the circumstances, he thought the resolution should not have been worded in the way it was. The view on that ground, which was near the only best drive, should not be obstructed by an unsightly structure like the stables. A representation was made by the Corporation to the Government to which they had received a very sympathetic reply. On the records of the Municipality for 1892-93, the members could notice the reply. For the sake of members who were not in the proposition now moved Mr. Roughton read the reply of the Government. The latter stated that remount stables were an Imperial necessity, but considering the representation from the Corporation the Government intimated that the structure would only be located there temporarily. Having regard to this fact the question would be whether the remount stables should be continued to be erected at this place or they should be located in some other place. The Government in their reply to the previous resolution of the Corporation had admitted the whole thing asserted by the Corporation in their representation. The best thing therefore to do, Mr. Roughton submitted, was to call attention of the present Government to what was the opinion of the Government in 1892-93, when they replied to the representation on the subject. There were undeniable facts that the most beautiful part of the city was rendered unsightly and the sanitary resources were disturbed. In spite of all this all that the Corporation ought to do under the circumstances would be to invite attention of the present Government to the reply sent by them on the previous occasion. He thought that would be sufficient. The nuisance had increased considerably since the attention of the Government was called to it, because in addition to the remount stables some private Australian dealers were allowed to erect sheds for their animals. He believed that calling Government's attention to the reply given by them on a previous occasion the nuisance would be so minimised that the portion of the Kennedy Sea Face would not be utilised for such stables except for what was absolutely a matter of necessity. He accordingly moved an amendment to the effect that the President be requested to call attention of H. E. the Governor-in-Council to letter to the President, No. 860 B of 1892, in the P. W. D., dated 10th September 1892, printed in the Municipal records, at page 210, for the year 1892-1893, in which it was stated "that it will be necessary for Government to allow the remount stables to be located for the present on the Kennedy Sea Face as heretofore. But in doing so the Government are not in any way pledging themselves to continue the permission permanently. That the President be requested to point out that in the opinion of the Corporation the time had now arrived when the permission referred to in such letter should be no longer accorded, more especially as the permission had now been extended so as to embrace importers of horses not immediately connected with the remount establishment. That, under the circumstances, the Corporation trusted that Government for the future would refuse all permission for the erection of temporary stables on the sea face during the cold season."

The Hon. Mr. Wadia seconded the amendment, which was supported by Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas and Mr. Bamonji Pestonji Master.

On a division the amendment was carried.

OBJECTIONABLE PRACTICES OF THE HALALKHORES.

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath moved in accordance with a notice of motion "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the steps taken by the Health Department to check the practice freely restored to by the Municipal halalkhores of emptying their night-soil baskets into the gully, drains, and cesspools." Mr. Dhakji remarked that certain parts of the city were in a disgraceful condition on account of the halalkhores systematically pouring the night-soil into the drains. The practice had been carried on at Lohar-chawl, where complaints of a very serious character were made, and though he himself informed the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer of the existence of that nuisance, no steps appeared to have been taken to remedy it by which was vainly thwiated for a time. The inhabitants of the locality had addressed a letter to him on the subject of the nuisance in which the writer stated among other things that when he remonstrated with the halalkhore for causing the nuisance "he kept him at bay by means of his broom." (Laughter.) Just opposite the house where the nuisance was committed, three cases of bubonic fever occurred, and it was high time that Municipal authorities should take some stringent measures to check the practice. When the late Dr. Hewlett was the Health Officer a similar complaint had been made, and the inspector, who was asked to report the matter, having stated that the complaint was an exaggerated one, Dr. Hewlett himself went to the spot, and having found that it was a well-founded complaint, he immediately dismissed the inspector. What Mr. Dhakji now desired to urge was that the executive officers should have a vigilent eye and b able to exercise a healthey influence over their sub ordinates.

Mr. Hewlett seconded the proposition.

Mr. Wacha having supported the motion.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved an amendment to the effect thatin the opinion of (the Corporation, stringent steps ought to be taken by the Municipal Commissioner to check the practice freely resorted to by the Municipal halalkhores,

Dr. De Monte seconded the amendment.

Mr. Bomanjee Master, said that there was a daily average of 150 tons of night-soil in the city, and if the Health Department found that the quantity discharged into the sea was less than the average, they could easily find out where the remainder went, and they would thus be able to check and remedy the evil.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, remarked that it was now admitted on all hands that halalkhores had been emptying their burden into the sewers which were so constructed as not to be able to carry the night-soil. The 1,200 tons of silt recently removed from the drains at Argyle-road was composed more of night-soil than anything else. Though the Municipal Executive denied that the silt contained night-soil, it was a fact well-known to them all that it was largely made up of that staff. The Health Officer himself knew and he had admitted to him in so many words that nearly one-fourth of the night-soil passed into the drains. In order to convince the Health Officer that the practice had been generally resorted to by the halalkores, he (the Health Officer) should be compelled to reside in one of the houses in the town where night-soil was generally thrown into the drains, and that officer would no doubt find out the practical effect of the accumulation of night-soil near his house. (Laughter.)

Mr. O. V. Muller, said that he had seen the silt referred to by the last speaker on the Argyle-road, and he might say that it was harmless and did not appear to contain night-soil.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy F. Petit having suggested a rider to the amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to report within one month what steps he had taken to check the nuisance, it was accepted by Mr. Khote, the mover of the amendment.

Dr. Bhalchundra drew the attention of the President to a similar proposition being adopted by the Corporation on the motion of Dr. Viegas, and observed that as three months had not expired since the passing of that proposition, neither the original motion nor the amendment could be entertained.

The President having ruled that both the proposition and the amendment were in order.

Mr. Dhakjee Cassinath withdrew his motion in favour of Mr. Khote's amendment which was carried.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Corporation considered the last Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1895-96.

Dr. Bhalchundra moved that the report be recorded, and in doing so, reviewed the several points contained in the report.

Mr. Dinsha Wacha addressed the Corporation at some length on the report, but as he continued to speak after 5 p.m., several members left the Council hall in a body.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed rose and pointed out there was no quorum.

The President said that Dr. Ismail could not bring the fact to his notice when a member was addressing the Corporation.

Mr. Wacha having finished his remarks, the proposition was put to the vote and carried. This concluded the business for the month.

CHINA NEWS.

THERE have been rumours and rumours of railway extension in China, and now we hear of an important agreement entered into between China and Russia. The *N.-C. Daily News* publishes a translation of a document which it is stated Count Cassini, the Russian Minister carried with him from Peking on 30th September. The Russian Minister is said to have had his baggage packed for three or more weeks, and the carts and mule litters actually standing in the courts of the Russian Legation awaiting the document duly signed and sealed. The document in the main, purports to be a concession to Russia of certain rights of way for the Siberian railway over Northern Manchuria in recognition of the loyal support of H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia at the close of the late war between China and Japan. It is agreed that the railway system of the three Eastern Provinces of China be connected with the Imperial Russian railway in the province of Siberia, with the object of facilitating the transport of goods between the two empires and of strengthening the frontier defences and sea-coasts.

Another report is current that Sheng Taotai has been appointed the Director of Railways with the rank of Viceroy. Sheng's reputation is well-known, and the gigantic frauds which he perpetrated during the progress of the war with Japan in the matter of purchasing arms have not been forgotten. It is understood the funds for the railways will be provided by an American syndicate. The Philippine rebellion is still apparently at a standstill.

The Board of the Civil Office has decided the case against Li Hung Chang of visiting the Yuan Ming Yuan without permission. The Board reports that Li's case, according to law, deserves degradation, but his Majesty the Emperor has been graciously kind enough to give Li Hung Chang extraordinary consideration, and has ordered Li to forfeit one year's emoluments in place of degradation.

During the past week the weather has been wavering between summer heat and autumn's cool in Hongkong. Athletics are in full swing, football being predominant.

The opening cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club took place on Sunday in splendid weather. The fleet has been increased by the inclusion of several new yachts built by the Dock Company to the owners' orders.

H. E. the Governor, Sir William Robinson, left by the Empress of China, on the 28th for Shanghai, on leave of absence. At a meeting of the Legislative Council held the same day H. E. Major-General Black was sworn in by Chief Justice Carrington as Acting Governor, and assumed the administration of the Government.

On Sunday morning at the conclusion of his sermon Bishop Burdon made some touching remarks, on the occasion of his going home on leave, on the work accomplished by the Church in South China during his residence here.

The Chief Justice of Hongkong was engaged hearing a motion brought forward by the Emperor of China for the disposal of an action brought by the Captain, Officers, and crew of the steamship Ningchow lying in the harbour, against the ship. Mr. Francis appeared for the plaintiff and contended that the ship had been brought within the jurisdiction of the Court by a trick, she having been cleared for Chefoo, from Shanghai, by the captain, and then having come on to Hongkong. His Lordship has reserved his decision in the case.

An extraordinary case of alleged forgery is pending at the Magistracy. An assistant with the Electric Company, named Charles S. McKinley, stands charged with forging a letter by means of which another man was imprisoned. The affair appears to have arisen out of some spite between the men. An important point in the case is that it has revealed a nefarious trade which is carried on continually by means of which innocent men are victimised.

An application was made in the Supreme Court by the members of the Committee of Inspection appointed by the creditors of Frank Wapshare Watts, commission agent, to annul the scheme of arrangement recently entered into between the debtor and his creditors on account of the unsatisfactory behaviour of the debtor. The Chief Justice withheld his decision for a week on the understanding the debtor would place himself in the hands of the Committee.

The report to be presented at the meeting of the shareholders of Dakin Cruickshank and Co., Ld., shows the Company to be in a very unsatisfactory condition, there being a debit balance of $33,945·50, the larger portion of which sum has been devoted to re-adjustment of old accounts.—*Overland China Mail.*

It seems improbable at first sight that anyone should bring an action for the recovery of a hat over thirty years old, and yet this has just been unsuccessfully done in Washington. But then the hat in question was once the usual covering of no less famous a head than the martyred Abe Lincoln. It seems the "tall black beaver with a flat rim" was bought by Mrs. Lincoln in that city, and, after the great President's death, was given by her to a Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church which Lincoln used to attend. On Mr. Gurley's death the hat was lent to the Lincoln Museum, and there the family left it for some years unclaimed. The Gurley family have now been suddenly struck with compunction for their disrespectful neglect of the relic, and Mr. Olroyd, the curator of the Lincoln Museum, has been compelled to bring the hat into court. The defence was the Statute of Limitations, which seemed a convincing argument to the judge; and to the nation was the hat re-assigned. But they cannot have it again yet, as the family has appealed, and pending the new trial it remains in the Marshal's custody.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India have decided that medico legal work in Bengal will be carried on separately from similar work in the North-West Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces.

THE annual camp-of-exercise of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be held at Jamalpur between the 30th instant and the 12th proximo.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the removal of the Hooghly Courts and the Burdwan Commissioner's Office to Chinsura Barracks.

IN consequence of the scarcity in Bengal all leave for District Officers has been stopped, even in the Darjeeling Division, which is as yet only slightly affected.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ELLES has resumed command of the Peshawar District. Colonel Tregear will command the Lahore District pending Sir George Wolseley's return from leave this week.

THE number of persons on relief-works in the North-West Provinces and Oudh on the 14th instant were just under one lakh. Of these, over one-third were being relieved in the Banda district.

MR. A. U. FANSHAWE, C.S.I., Director-General, Postal Department, is to be placed on special duty for two months from December 10th, to prepare the new Post Office Act. He will proceed direct from Simla to Calcutta this week. Mr. Kisch will, we understand, officiate for Mr. Fanshawe, Mr. Stewart-Wilson going again to Calcutta to act as Postmaster-General of Bengal. Mr. Ham, now on privilege leave, will return to the North-West Provinces and resume the officiating appointment which he vacated a few weeks ago.

THE second revised estimate of the Indian tea-crop for the current season, based on returns up to the 3rd instant, shows an excess of nearly 4¼ millions of pounds over the first estimate made in September. The exports of tea from Calcutta up to the end of October were nearly ninety million pounds, or four millions more than in the corresponding period of 1895. Ceylon also has done well this season, having exported about 86¼ million pounds, or nearly seven millions more than last year.

IN a letter from Messrs. Sykes and Co., of Calcutta, to the local press, attention is drawn to an extraordinary series of frauds which have been going on in Calcutta for months past. It seems that forged orders, professing to come from Messrs. Sykes and Co., have been presented at various local establishments, the goods being in some instances furnished in response. In other cases suspicion has been aroused and coolies presenting orders have been detained and handed over to the police. The coolies, however, have obviously been innocent agents in the matter, and, incredible as it may appear, all efforts to discover the principals have so far failed.

THE cheap grain shop which opened in Umballa City on the 9th October undertook to sell at the following rates :—Wheat 11, gram 13, and maize 15 seers to the rupee. The actual rates were then :—Wheat 9¼, gram 10¼, and maize 13 seers to the rupee. At first not more than 100 persons (out of a population of 30,000) patronised the shop. On the 15th November 700 persons made purchases. About Rs. 400 now remain in hand out of the funded subscriptions wherewith to compensate the shopkeeper or his losses. The existing rates in the open market are now :—Wheat 6¼, gram 8¼, and maize 10 seers to the rupee; and it has consequently been found necessary to slightly raise the first cheap rates to :—Wheat 9, gram 11, and maize 12 seers to the rupee. But even so a further call for subscriptions will immediately be necessary.

THE Saugor-Katni extension of the Indian Midland Railway is now well under construction, and labour should be abundant, as the districts through which the line passes are already suffering severely from the drought. Curiously enough this short length of line, 116 miles, which so opportunely provides work for the local population during a period of scarcity, will complete the programme of protective railways laid down by the Famine Commission many years ago. The Indian Midland Company had full power, from the first, to make the extension, but they hesitated to invest more capital, as their main line has never earned up to the Government guarantee. The Saugor-Katni branch will not only serve as a protective line, for the distribution of food-supplies in the country to the north-west of Jubbulpore, but also will place the Indian Midland system in direct communication with the Umaria coal-fields. The line has been graded so as to meet the heavy coal-traffic which will pass over it; and though some heavy ghat-work will have to be done the average cost per mile will be less than a lakh of rupees. Damoh and Saugor districts, which frequently suffer from scarcity, will be saved from the worst effects of famine when the railway is finished.

THERE are many Native States which have now to prepare schemes for famine-relief, and those which have railway projects under consideration will doubtless obtain the sanction of the Government of India for the construction of the lines, if matters pass into the critical stage. Jeypore, foo example, is anxious to build a line running intr the Chambul Valley, but there have been questions raised as to the gauge. The Durbar would prefer the broad-gauge, as connection must eventually be made with any extension northwards of the Godhra-Rutlam-Ujain line. But as the Rajputana-Malwa system is on the narrow-gauge it is open to discussion whether a branch line should not be of the same pattern. In a case of this kind, where the Native State is prepared to find the funds for the railway, it would seem that the wishes of the Durbar are entitled to special consideration. The Maharaja of Jeypore is quite ready to embark upon large expenditure; and as the projectad line is one which would open out a fertile tract of country, its early construction is most desirable. Its length as surveyed will be 100 miles and the cost about 68 lakhs.

FRAUDS connected with Registration seem to be of all sorts of criminality about the safest. It appears from the newly published Registration Report of the N.-W. Provinces that out of 29 cases of prosecutions instituted under the Registration Act, 21 came to nought. The victims are as a rule minors or *purda-nashin* women. A case of this description, which is referred to in the Report, has just been brought to a successful termination. A man named Jabbar Khan, a sowar of the Poona Horse, had managed to get into dealings with two ladies of his neighbourhood at Kaimgunge in the Farakhabad district, who had executed in his favour a usufructuary mortgage for six years of a piece of land of which they were the owners. One day in February last year Jabbar Khan appeared before the Sub-Registrar of Kaimgunge provided with a lease, executed by the two ladies giving him the land for twelve years. The ladiee, were sitting in a dooly close by: would the Registrar come round and settle the business with them? The Registrar went, the ladies gave him their names correctly enough, but when the conversation had gone a little further they gave answers strangely at variance with the information on the face of the deed. The suspicions of the official were aroused, he had the dooly and its inmates carried round to the Tahsildar, who soon discovered that the ladies were two low caste women who had been engaged to play the part for Jabbar Khan's benefit. They each made a full confession and the case was clear. The magistrate only gave Jabbar two months, and a male accomplice who acted with him was acquitted. In the interests of Registration, the Sessions Judge appealed against this sentence and the High Court ordered a retrial at Cawnpore. The case has ended in the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore giving Jabbar three years' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two charges of abetment of personation and fraud. It is hard to see how any magistrate could think that an elaborate crime like this, which involved the corruption of others, besides being of a mischievous and dangerous character in itself, would be adequately punished with a sentence of two months.

THE bills beyond Quetta Brewery have been the scene of another outrage, a Pathan shikari being the victim. The Pathan went out shooting on November 14th, and as he did not return a search party went out on the 15th. They found a man in possession of the Pathan's gun, and with threats of death, they made him show the search party the Pathan's dead body, which was very much burnt and unrecognisable. The prisoner was handed over to the military authorities.

THE North-Western Railway returns for the week ended November 7, show total earnings amounting to Rs. 5,43,742, as compared with Rs. 6,06,655

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Maharaja of Jeypore, speaking at banquet in honour of the Viceroy, stated that the food-supplies of the State were sufficient to last a year, even if famine were severe. Lord Elgin, in replying, took the opportunity to affirm the policy of Government in the matter of non-interference with private enterprise as regards the supply of grain to districts where scarcity prevails.

On the 17th instant, Major-General Channer, C.B., V.C., commanding the Rohilkhand District, presented the insignia of the Distinguished Service Order to Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, C. M. G., 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment. The troops on the ground were the 48th Field Battery, the 2nd Bengal Lancers, the Yorkshire Regiment, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, the Cameronians and the 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, drawn up in line of quarter-columns. In a short speech the Major-General explained the services for which Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow had received the D.S.O., and the parade terminated by the whole brigade marching past. There were a good many spectators on the ground, including the Commssioner of Bareilly.

THE 2nd Battalion of the Connaught Rangers and the 1st Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment will arrive in Bombay from Egypt on February 5th and 17th, respectively.

THERE are two lady candidates for the degree of M. A., of the Calcutta University now proceeding. One of them is a Eurasian and the other a Bengali. The former has taken up mental and moral science.

THE sum of Rs. 1,200 relinquished by the Mussoorie Volunteers, has been given as an additional grant to the East Indian Railway Volunteers towards the cost of second camp of instruction during the current cold season.

THE expedition into the Yindu and Chinbok country, in the extreme south of the Chin Hills, has just started. Two columns from Pakoku and one from the Akyab side, each consisting of 100 military police, are on the move, and their operations are likely to last during the whole of the cold weather.

THE first regiment to leave Suakin for India is the 26th Punjab Infantary, which was embarked on the Warren Hastings a few days ago. The trooping in connection with the return of the force under Brigadier-General Egerton will last well into December.

THE Paletwa column from the Akyab side under Mr. Greenstreet, District Superintendent of Police, with Lieutenent Rigby as Intelligence Officer, consists of 100 military police. It has been inspected by Colonel Peile, Inspector-General of Police, and is now on the march. Lieutenant Coldstream, Royal Engineers, in charge of the Survey Party, accompanies the Yawdwin column.

THREE parties detailed for operations against the Yindus and Chinboks have now started. The Baungshi column of 100 military police under Lieutenant Langtry, Assistant Commandant Magwe Battalion, accompanied by Mr. Duncan, Inspector of Police, as Political Officer, left Pakoku on Sunday. The Yawdwin column of 100 military police under Lieutenant Barnard, Magwe Battalion, left Pakoku on Tuesday, Mr. Ross, Political Officer, joining the column at Yawdwin.

THE native schooner Constance with a full load of cocoanuts from the Maldive Islands capsized in Bellary Channel between Diamond Harbour and Mud Point. It appears that she grounded close to the bank and was heeled over by the tide. Efforts will be made to float her.

MALARIAL fever, which works such havoc among the population of India, appeared this summer in the Merv oasis, killing off one in every twenty of the Turkoman population and also attacking the Russian garrison. The cause was the exceptional rise in the Murghab during the spring, the river inundating a large area of country and leaving the soil saturated with moisture. The epidemic reached the middle Oxus region, and it is stated that yellow-fever also broke out, but this is probably incorrect. There can be no doubt, however, that the nomad population suffered severely both on the Murghab and the Oxus, and it was not until the Russians caused them to move their encampments that the epidemic abated. Among the troops the disease was of a type which did not cause many deaths.

A MUNICIPAL Councillor of Negapatam telegraphs :—"About 20,000 men, women, and children are on the verge of starvation after the recent riots in the workshops here, which continue closed from the 23rd ultimo. No work; on wages; famine imminent; pray issue orders to Agent, South Indian Railway, and District Magistrate, Tanjore, to open the workshops and give work to 4,000 hands." It is not for us, unfortunately, to issue orders, otherwise the workshops would have been opened long before this. We understand that it is at the wish of the District Magistrate that they are kept closed.

THE Indian Tea Association have addressed a further letter to the Port Commissioners on the subject of landing tea at the tea warehouse and jetties. They take exception to the blame being attributed to the garden managers for injury to the tea chests and add that a great improvement has taken place in the condition in which tea chests are placed on board in the port since the strengthening of the staff at the tea warehouse.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DONALD ROBERTSON, Resident at Gwalior, succeeds Mr. Mackworth Young as Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg. The appointment is one which will commend itself everywhere. It was clearly only right and fair that the selection should go in the Political Department, and if it went in the Political Department it was tolerably certain that it must fall on Colonel Donald Robertson, whose conspicuous success in Rewah, and still more conspicuous success in Gwalior, has marked him out as the coming man in the second line of the Political Department. For the sake of the Republic, writes a contemporary, it would have been better perhaps, that the fates reserved Colonel Roberteon for Hyderabad where a man of his stamp might really have done great things: for his own sake he will probably be quite content with the more placid charge which has actually been assigned to him. We may fairly congratulate the people of Mysore and the planters of Coorg on their new chief. They have eviden ly learnt to know Mr. Mackworth Young well enough to regret exceedingly the idea of his approaching departure; they will soon learn to appreciate his successor, a man so genial that he almost succeeds in concealing the fact that he is equally strong.

THE two semi-final ties in the N.-W. P. and Oudh Polo Tournament were played off at Meerut on Wednesday in the presence of a large assembly. The 5th Dragoon Guards were at home on the ground and their band was an additional attraction. The first game was between the 16th Lancers and the Royal West Kent, the players being the same as in the previous games. The Kents made a stubborn resistance, but the Lancers proved too strong for them and won by eight goals eight subsidiaries to one goal. The other game was between the 5th Dragoon Guards (first team) and the Royal Artillery, the players being as before. This was a splendid game. The first period was blank of results. In the second period the Gunners scored one goal one subsidiary to the Dragoon's two goals. The Gunners, who had played brilliantly up to this, began to fall away as their ponies were tiring, and in the latter part of the game two came down in one fall, White being disabled. The vacant place was taken by Thorpe, and the Gunners continued to offer a determined resistance, but the Dragoons' well-mounted and disciplined team, with hard and straight hitting, won by seven goals ten subsidiaries to one goal one subsidiary. The final between the winners of to-day promises to be very interesting. The game will be played on Friday afternoon.

A GENERAL meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been called to further discuss the question of the Dock scheme.

THE project for doubling the Port Commissioners' railway line from the Jetties to the Kidderpore Docks has been referred to the Military Works Department for opinion.

THE Madras Board of Revenue has discovered another source by which State expenditure can be reduced. This is the substitution of country-made for English cyclostyle ink. The Indian substitute made of lamp black and oil was discovered by Mr. P. Venkata Row, Taluq Sheristadar of Trichengode and was referred for reports, to Collectors, who also unanimously declare that the colour of the Indian substitute is durable, that it does not destroy the paper, that a bottle of it produces the same number of copies as can be produced by a bottle of English ink, while it is much cheaper. Collectors have been asked to use ink prepared on Mr. Vankata Row's recipe.

THE Meerut Autumn Cup on Thursday was won by Mr. Sassoon's Khaldur, which was giving a pound to Bruin, which was second, and a stone to Major Smith-Dorrien's Ship Shape, which was third. As a race the Autumn Cup is more valuable than interesting; but Meerut sets itself to copy Lucknow, and when the Lucknow prospectus hits upon something successful Meerut is bound to follow with a more or less inferior imitation. Hence the idea of a valuable restricted race to follow the Army Cup; but the limitations being purely arbitrary the race misses the meaning of the Luck ow one and merely succeeds in looking like the familiar Honorary Secretary's race at a small meeting, where the terms consist of a whole string of prohibitions that seem sufficient to keep out every animal in the country, and only yield up their design after close inspection. Class racing is all very well; but these made up races are another thing, and it seems a pity that so much money should be given to them.

THE death occurred at Lahore early on Wednesday morning of Nawab Nasir Ali Khan. The Nawab was one of the three sons of Ali Raza Khan, who rendered most distinguished services to the British *Raj* during the first Afghan War, when Commissariat Agent at Kabul; and during the Mutiny, when he equipped troops at Lahore at his own expense, which formed part of Hodson's Horse. Nasir Ali Khan's eldest brother was Nawazish Ali Khan, a former President of Lahore Municipal Committee, and an Additional Member of the Legislative Council. Nasir Ali Khan lived for many years in Oudh, where an estate had been granted to the family as a reward for service rendered during the Mutiny.

THE Telegraph authorities showed enterprise at the Umballa Race Meeting by having a wire down to the course, and they cleared the expenses of the same. A permanent line is now made to the Meerut course and is in full swing. The Rawalpindi course will also have direct communication in future.

IN Lahore and Mian Mir Polo Tournament the Somersets' first team beat the Somersets' second by three goals and one subsidiary to *nil*. The 19th Bengal Lancers beat the R. A. by six goals and one subsidiary to *nil*. The 19th Bengal Lancers beat the R. A. by six goals and three subsidiaries to *nil*.

THE case against the two soldiers Barnes and Mayes, of the Norfolk Regiment, who have been under trial for causing the death of a punkah coolie by throwing him out of their barrack-room verandah, came to an unlooked for termination, on Thursday. The case of the prosecution had come to a conclusion; the evidence was of the thinnest description, consisting chiefly of the statements of a fellow punkah coolie, who had seen the occurrence, and this at night time, from another barrack; and the judge and jury had gone down to the scene of the tragedy to decide for themselves how much of this could be true. On their return to Court the prisoner Barnes volunteered a statement that he alone had been concerned in the matter; he had seized the punkah coolie in his arms to shake him, and in the struggle that followed the man had gone over the verandah railing, but Mayes had no hand in it. The jury had no choice but to accept this version of the matter; they found Barnes guilty of rash and negligent act, and Mr. Justice Blair sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. Had he held his tongue both men must have got off scot-free. Anyone who has read the report will feel that there was not evidence enough for a Grand Jury to have found a true bill upon. This must have been clearly explained to Barnes by his counsel; but the thought that his innocent comrade might suffer for his act was too much for him, and he persisted in his intention of making a confession. It is a melancholy thing that a man with so much conscience should not have had the little more which would have prevented him from an act of such stupid and unmanly violence. How many fine fellows, excellent men in every other respect, have brought promising careers, to a close in the dock and prison, and even worse, simply from this recklessness in regard to their treatment of the natives.

AT Meerut, a polo match was played off on Thursday morning between the 5th Lancers (first team) and Patiala (first team), in which the latter won by five goals to two goals.

MR. JUSTICE REID, at the Lahore Chief Court, has accepted the application for the revision of the sentence in the Shahjahanpur rum case. Mr. Robinson, 1st class Magistrate, fined Shunka Dass Rs. 40 for selling Shajanpur rum as Shahjahanpur rum, contrary to the Merchandise Marks Act. Mr. Justice Reid has enhanced the fine to Rs. 80. The appellants were Messrs. Carew and Co. of the Rosa Sugar Works, for whom Mr. Oertel, barrister-at-law, appeared at the final stage in Lahore.

BEFORE anything else was done on the Civil Appellate Side of the Calcutta High Court, which re-opened on Thursday after the holidays, the Advocate-General alluded to the loss the Court has sustained since it last sat in the death of Manomohan Ghose, whom he described as one of the ablest and most intelligent and leading men at the Calcutta Bar.

FATHER LAFONT leaves Calcutta at the end of the current week for Gwalior, where he will spend a short time as the guest of the Maharaja.

THE *Sind Times* says:—The well-known Marwaree firm of Maisdass Govindram failed at Karachi on Monday last with liabilities at present roughly estimated at between three or four lakhs. The firm was a very old standing one, having been established over forty years and doing a large business in imports and exports, and for some years past they have also been the guarantee brokers of Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Company. Their failure has taken the mercantile community by surprise, as their credit was very good, and it is thought that it will be felt keenly amongst smaller native merchants up-country, where they carried on a large business in cereals, cotton and wool. An amusing scene took place on Monday afternoon at the large godown of the defunct firm in which some representatives of a European firm effected an entry through a window and forced open the doors and were proceeding to take out a number of packages in which they were interested, when European representatives of another firm equally interested arrived hurriedly on the scene, but with a stronger *posse* of coolies and cartmen and a general and lively scuffle all round between the contending parties then took place, resulting in the police being brought on the scene, and the subsequent proceedings will no doubt be carried on in the quieter atmosphere of a Magistrate's Court.

THE 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles is to leave Bombay for Mauritius and the Cape on December 10th.

IT has been decided, we hear, to hold the Inter-regimental polo tournament at Meerut this year instead of at Umballa.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has been compelled to abandon his tour down the frontier beyond Peshawar, as questions connected with famine-relief demand his attention. He probably returns to Lahore immediately after his visit to Peshawar.

THE reduction in grain rates on the North-Western Railway for exports from Sind to stations beyond Lahore came into operation on Thursday. Its immediate effect has been to stimulate traffic, several large orders having been placed in Sind by Punjab grain-dealers.

THE BO. P. R. A. CENTRAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 20.

THE first stage of the British, and the second stage of the Native Championship were concluded yesterday. In both stages the highest score made was 34 in 500 yards (British) by four competitors, of whom three belong to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers. Sergeant Conyers, B. B. and C. I. Railway, was at the head of the list, and carried the first prize of Rs. 50, in 600 yards.

MATCH 26.—"The Championship." Rs. 50, presented by Brigadier-Genetal W. M. Gatacre, D.S.O. Distance—500 yards. Position.—Any Military. Number of shots—Seven. Fifteen prizes, aggregating value Rs. 240.

	Pts.	Rs.
Sergt Conyers, 1st B B and C I R Vol	34	50
Lce-Corpl Westropp, 2nd B B and C I R Vol.	34	35
Color-Sergt Hornsby, Durham Light Infantry.	34	25
Sergt Wells, 2nd B B and C I R Vols	34	20
* 2nd Lieut Stoddart, Wiltshire Regt	33	15
* Private Finnman, Durham Light Infantry	33	15
Lieut Weir, Rl Irish Rifles	33	10
Sergt-Maj Scott, Southern Mah Rl Rifles	33	10
Pte McGarth, 2nd South Lancashire	33	10
Pte Stokes, Border Regiment	33	9
* Pte French, Rl Irish Rifles	33	9
* Pte Williams, Middlesex Regiment	33	8½
Color-Sergt Gordon, 1st Irish Rifles	33	7½
† Lieut Green, South Lancashire	33	0
Pte Finey, Rl Irish Rifles	33	7½
Lance-Corpl Moorhouse, 20th Hussars	32	7½

Time—32s counted out.
* Absolute Ties. † Medal only.

MATCH 27.—"The Championship." Rs. 50, presented by H. H. the Raja of Akalkote. Distance—600 yards. Position—Any military. Number of rounds. Seven. Fifteen prizes, aggregating value Rs. 240.

	Pts.	Rs.
Color-Sergt Lucas, Durham Light Infantry	34	50
Serg Funingham, 2nd B B and C I R Vols	33	35
Corp Fernandes, 1st B B and C I R Vols	32	25
Lance-Sergt G Porter, 2nd B B & C I R Vols.	32	20
Sergt-Major Long, Durham Light Infantry	32	15
Sergt Walker, Royal Engineers	31	15
Color-Sergt Porter, Durham Light Infantry	31	10
Private Bode, Middlesex Regt	31	10
Private Riley, 2nd South Lancashire	31	10
*Capt Chitty, 19th Bombay Infantry	31	...
Lance-Corpl Foster, Middlesex Regiment	31	10
Lance-Corpl Moorhouse, 20th Hussars	30	10
Colr-Sergt Bwye, 2nd B B and C I R Vol	30	7
Corpl Stable, 2nd B B and C I R Vol	30	7
Lance-Corpl Sauvein, K O Y L I	30	7
Color-Sergt Gage, 1tl Dub Fusiliers	30	7

* Medal only.

MATCH 52.—"The Championship" (2nd Stage.) Rs. 50, presented by Brigadier-General Hogg. Distance—500 yards. Number of shots—Seven. Position—Any military.

	Pts.	Rs.
Lc-Nk Chanderao Chowan, 9th Bo I	34	20
Sub Sayyed Husain, 9th Bo Infy	33	15
Hav Ganji Mohite, 9th Bo Infy	33	10
Sub Anaji Dalve, 28th Pioneers	33	10
Hav Mirza Abbasbeg, 9th Bo Infy	32	10
Pte Gunu Utikar, 7th Bo Infy	32	10

MATCH 53.—"The Championship" (2nd Stage.) Rs. 100, presented by His Highness Rao of Cutch. Distance—600 yards. Number of shots—Seven. Position—Any military.

	Pts.	Rs.
Pte Buki Sing, 28th Pioneers	33	20
Lce-Nk Raghu Bhosle, 17th B I	32	15
Nk Abdul Razah Khan, 9th B I	31	10
Hav Mirza Abbas Beg, 9th B I	30	10
Pte Shiwaji Powar, 18th B I	30	10
Jani Karamdad Khan, 2nd Grenadiers	30	10

Nov. 21.

Several interesting matches were fired off to-day in connection with the Central Rifle Meeting. The new feature in the programme was the extended order competition, which was quite a new thing in India, and great credit is due to Major Grant, the present honorary secretary, for suggesting such competition to compete.

MATCH 19.—EXTENDED ORDER COMPETITION.

	Rs.
Border Regiment, 2nd team	100
Royal Irish Rifles, 2nd team	50
King's Own Yorkshire Lt Infantry	25

Other Regiments competed were:—1st, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, Poona Volunteers, Middlesex Regiment, 2nd B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, 20th Hussars, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, Sind Volunteers, Rl. Irish Rifles (1st team), Border Regiment (1st team), King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, East Yorkshire Regiment, and Royal Dublin Fusiliers (3 teams).

MATCH 16,—"THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S CUP."—A silver cup Rs. 500, presented by H. E. General Sir George White, V.C., G. C.I.E., K.C.B. The cup will be awarded to the team making the highest aggregate score at the annual meetings of the following Rifle Association:—The B. P. R. A., at Meerut; the S. I. R. A., at Bangalore; the Bo. P. R. A., at Poona; the H. R. A., at Secunderabad; the B. R. A., at Mandalay. Distances—200, 500, and 600 yards. Nine rounds at each distance, the last seven to count. Position—200 yards Infantry kneeling, Cavalry and Artillery sitting on kneeling. 500 and 600 yards any Military. The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association adds the following prizes to the teams competing for the Commander-in-Chief's Cup, at the Central Meeting, Poona. 1st prize, Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100.

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Gr Ttl	Rs.
Royal Irish Rifles	171	185	158=514		200
1st Bn B B and C I R Volunteers.	176	181	155=512		100
Other teams competed were:—					
Sind Volunteers	179	182	137=498		
Poona Volunteers	172	182	157=431		
Durham Light Infantry	169	159	154=482		
King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry	163	166	153=482		

MATCH 23.—"The Championship." Rs. 50, presented by Colonel H. S. Tandy, Assistant Adjutant-General. Distance—700 yds. Position—Any military. Number of rounds—Seven.

	Pts.	Rs.
Lce-Sergt Taylor, 2nd B B and C I Vol	35	50
Sergt Conyers, 1st B B and C I R Vol	34	35
Sergt Loatman, Royal Irish Rifles	34	25
Corpl Carvalho, Poona Vols	34	20
Pte Barry, Roy Irish Rifles	33	15
*Lieut Bailey, 4th Rifles	32	...
Pte Laurence, 1st Wilts Regt	32	15
Cr-Sergt Elliot, 1st East Yorks	32	10
Corpl Gardiner, 2nd Border Regt	32	10
Vol Shaldorcas, Sind Vol	32	10
Lce-Sergt Freeman, G I P Vol	32	10
Pte-Moggudge, 2nd Border Regt	32	10
Sergt Evans, East Yorks	32	7½
Lc-Sergt Sheridan, Roy Dub Fus	32	7½
Capt Humes, Border Regt	31	7½
Sergt French, Roy Dub Fus	31	7½

* Medal only.
Eleven 31's counted out.

MATCH 29,—"The Championship." Rs. 50, presented by Brigadier-General John Gatacre, C.B., Commanding Poona District. Distance—800 yards. Position—Any Military. Number of rounds—Seven at each distance.

	Pts.	Rs.
Lieut Bailey, 4th Bombay Rifles	33	—
Sergt Litchfield, Northampton Regt	33	50
Pte McGrath, 2nd South Lanc	32	35
Pte Wells, 2nd B B and C I R Vols	32	25
Sergt-Maj Scott, S M R Vols	31	20
Sergt French, Royal Dub Fus	31	15
Sergt Casson, K O Y L I	31	15
Sergt Lenson, Northampton Regt	31	10
Sergt Conyers, 1st B B and C I R Vols	30	10
Pte Barry, Royal Irish Rifles	29	10
Pte Brole, 2nd Middlesex Regt	29	10
Sergt Yates, Royal Dub Fusiliers	29	10
Cr-Sergt Rogers, Sind Volunteers	29	7½
Pte McCall, Durham Light Infantry	29	7½
Corpl Cook, Durham Light Infantry	29	7½
Cr-Sergt Hornsby, Durham Light Infantry	29	7½

One—29's counted out.

MATCH 41.—"The Commander-in-Chief's Cup."—A silver cup, Rs. 500, and Magdala gold medal, presented by H. E. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B. The cup will be awarded to the team making the highest aggregate score at the annual meetings of the following Rifle Association:—The B. P. R. A., at Meerut; the S. I. R. A., at Bangalore; the Bo. P. R. A., at Poona; the H. R. A., at Secunderabad; the B. R. A., at Mandalay. The Magdala gold medal will be awarded to the Native or Non-Commissioned officer or man, who makes the highest aggregate score in the competition. Distances—200, 500, and 600 yards. Nine rounds at each distance, the last seven to count. Position—200 yards Infantry kneeling, Cavalry and Artillery sitting on kneeling. 500 and 600 yards any Military. The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association adds the following prizes to the teams competing at the Central Meeting. 1st prize, Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100; and 3rd, Rs. 50.

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Gr Ttl	Rs
19th Bombay Infy	176	174	142=492		200
9th Bombay Infy	174	163	145=482		100
8th Bombay Infy	172	165	143=480		50
28th Bombay Pioneers	169	163	138=470		
23rd Bombay Rifles	173	155	137=465		
Errinpura Irregular Force	159	155	135=449		
14th Bombay Infy	156	135	151=442		
7th Bombay Infy	164	129	134=437		

MATCH 54.—"The Championship." (3rd Stage.) Rs. 50 presented by Brigadier-General Cunningham. Distance—700 yards. Number of shots—Seven. Position—Any military.

	Pts.	Rs.
Hav Shivlal, Erin Irr Force	34	21
Sub Koostan DeSouza, 9th Bo I	34	15
Lce-Nk Nillee Palas, 2nd Grens	33	10
Nk Ganji Mhapde, 17th Bo I	32	10
Sub Buddankan, Erin Irr Force	32	10
Hav Manuel DeSouza, 7th Bo I	32	10

HIGHEST AGGREGATES.—1st Stage.

* Hav Manuel D'Souza, 9th Bo I	57	30
Haw Ghulam Hossein, 4th Rifles	55	20
Pte Bhicajee Ahir, 19th Bo I	55	15
Hav Sheolall, Erin Ir Force	54	10

* Also won Bo P R A Bronze medal.
2nd Stage.

* Hav Mirza Abbas Beg, 9th B I	62	30
Pte Buxi Singh, 28th Pioneers	61	20
L-Nk Raghu Bhosle, 17th B I	61	15
Hav Gunnaji Mohitey, 9th B I	61	10

* Also won S I R A Silver Medal.

MATCH 55.—"The Championship." Rs. 150, presented by H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. Distance—800 yards. Number of shots. Seven. Position. Any military.

	Pts.	Rs.
Pte Zanial Khan, 28th Pioneers	30	20
Pte Sk Miaz Ali, 22nd Bo In	30	15
Hav David Abraham, 19th Bo In	29	10
Sub Oosmankhan, 19th Bo In	29	10
Pte Sunkata Prasad Zusan, 19th Bo In	28	10
Pte Vittu Batusi, 19th Bo In	28	10

LATER.

The following are the scores in the third stage of "The Championship":—Subedar Osman Khan, 19th Infantry, made 28 points in 700 yards, and 29 in 800, winning Rs. 30 and the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association's Silver Medal; Naik Shanker Nalawady, 28th Pioneers, 31 and 26 points, winning Rs. 20; Havildar David Abraham, 19th Infantry, 26 and 29 points, Rs. 15; and Jamedar Shaik Ameer, 4th Rifles, 29 and 26 points, Rs. 10.

The following are the grand aggregate scores in "The Championship":—Havildar David Abraham 19th Bombay Infantry, made 164 points, winning Rs. 80 and the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association's gold medal; Havildar Shiak Emum, 9th Infantry, 164 points, Rs. 40; Jamedar Laxman Sawant, 4th Rifles, 157 points, Rs. 30; and Havildar Jackie De Souza, 9th Infantry, 157 points, Rs. 20.

THE THREATENED FAMINE.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S VIEWS.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has given his views on the threatened famine in India to a representative of Reuter's Agency. Asked what, judging from the official and unofficial reports, was likely to be the extent of the scarcity, and as to the probability of its developing into famine, Sir Richard said:—"Judging from these reports, the scarcity is likely to be more than ordinarily extensive, affecting most parts of Oudh and the North-West Provinces, and, doubtless, Rajputana also, and some parts of the Punjab. The appearance of scarcity in the Central Provinces is extremely rare. Probably the reports refer to that portion of those provinces which lies to the north of the Sautpura rauge of mountains, and which is under the same climatic condition as the North-Western provinces. There are reports of a portion of western India being touched especially Khandeish and even part of Berar, a province where scarcity is almost unknown; but I do not perceive that the Bombay Presidency for the most part, Bengal, and Orissa, and the Madras Presidency are affected, and that, of course, represents more than half of the Empire. But at least one-third, or probably more, of the Empire does seem to be threatened, and, at the best, scarcity in these regions is certain. It seems clear that the later rains of summer have failed throughout the threatened area, and that means the loss, for the most part, of autumn crops. But then these regions depend for food as much upon the spring as the autumn crops and the former ought to be sown in October, or during November at latest. As yet there does not seem to be sufficient rain for the sowings, but rain may yet come during November at the latest to save the sowings. If that were to be so, then the scarcity would not develop into famine, but it must be admitted that the coming of rain, though possible, is improbable, and therefore, to say the least, a famine is threatened."

As to what steps should be undertaken by the Government, Sir Richard condemned the suggestion that the Government should take immediately some steps to regulate the prices in the grain markets, and said: "It is probable that good grains—viz., wheat and barley, but not maize—will be found within the limits of the Indian Empire, nearly enough for the distressed area, but it is to be remembered that though supplies of rice could be got from British Burmah, that is not the food for the most part of the area now threatened with distress, and consequently is not an available resource. It appears that wheat can be sent from the Californian seaports across the Pacific, landed at Calcutta, and sold for eight or nine seers the rupee. Such a possibility was never dreamt of in my time, but if this be true now, then it would suffice to fill up any deficiencies in the local Indian supply. Certainly American wheat arriving in India, and sold at eight or nine seers the rupee, would suffice for these distressed districts. We do not see that the Government need take any step in this matter. If the thing can be done, the traders will do it better without interference from Government than with it. The great development of the railway system since 1874 will suffice to carry grain within reachable distance of every distressed locality, and there will not be, I believe, any necessity for organising the enormous transport service that was found necessary in 1874.

"These remarks," continued Sir Richard Temple, "clear the way for explaining what the Government ought, in my opinion, to do, or to be ready for doing. They must be prepared for two things. To give employment to those suddenly thrown out of work by scarcity, and who, if not assisted, must succumb to famine. Secondly, to give gratuitous relief to those who are used to be supported by local charity, in the absence of poor laws, but would now be thrown into foodless destitution by general scarcity. As regards the second category, it will scarcely be necessary at the worst to do much for some short time to come. The right means for action must depend on the circumstances of each locality, but when the moment does come the action must be very effective, stringent and searching, otherwise there will be a deplorable loss of life.

"As regards the first category, also, Government should defer action to the latest safe moment for fear of wasting money, and, still worse, of demoralising or pauperising the people. But plans for such action should, in my opinion, immediately be made. In my time—twenty years ago—it used to be very difficult to find public works worth doing on these occasions. Consequently I then employed people on works which were indeed useful in affording some kind of employment, but otherwise were not of great utility when made. Now, as I understand, the case is happily altered in this respect. The extension of the railway system caused many projects for branch railways to be sketched out. Every one of these projects should now be looked at, approved or disapproved; and, if approved, then marked out on the spot. Then each one of these projected lines that happens to be near any scene of distress should be got ready for having its earth work thrown up. I should hope that there would be some such project near all, or nearly all, the scenes of coming distress. If such proved to be the case, then we should have the distressed people employed on work of permanent value, and a considerable impulse would be given to railway making in the country. This, in my opinion, is the point on which the Government should concentrate its attention. In the present state of India the question is not so much the finding of food grain supplies as of finding employment. Dealing with the farm labourers, Sir Richard said: "If they are to be kept from starvation employment must be found for them. It would be too demoralising to distribute grain to them without work in return, for they are able-bodied and quite able and willing to work for a wage if only work can be found. Such employment I would find by putting them to the earthworks of railways. In a really famine-stricken locality there must be house-to-house visitation by responsible officials in every village to hunt up all the poor creatures who will not beg nor even complain, but who will silently pine in hunger and lay themselves down to die in the recesses of their cottages. They would have to be brought out into the light of day and be fed. I caused this to be done in 1874 on a gigantic scale, and if this had not been done there would have been considerable loss of life which, however, was happily averted."

On the financial aspect of a famine, Sir Richard Temple said:—"I do not think that the outlay will have the effect of greatly embarrassing the finances of India. Judging from the experience of 1874-77, I should think that, at the worst, the outlay might be five or six millions sterling in the first year, and two or three millions in the second twelve months. This of course, would be borrowed, for I doubt whether the Indian cash balance—high as it is—could bear such a strain. Now £5,000,000 at 3 per cent. would be £150,000 and £2,000,000 would be £60,000, so that, all told, the total would be under a quarter of a million. This would not be an important addition to the interest charges of India, and, after all the burden might turn out to be less. On the other hand, by means of such an outlay the people and, with them, the revenue, would be saved, and a considerable quantity of earthwork would have been done for the railways in the future as far as saving expence. The saving of revenue by effective relief is a matter of great importance. For example, in 1874, the Government of Bengal, owing to its famine relief work, escaped any loss of revenue and got as much into the treasury during that year as during other years."

THE GERMAN RAILWAY IN EAST AFRICA.

THE Berlin and Charlottenburg Section of the German Colonial Society had a discussion on the East Africa Central Railway, on Oct. 29. Herr Bormann stated in his report that the distance from Dar-es-Salaam to Mrogoro is 258 kilometres, from Mrogoro to Tabora 775, from Tamora to Lake Tanganyika 425, and from Tabora to Lake Victoria, 280. The section from Dar-es-Salaam to Mrogoro is to be constructed first. The idea of a suspension railway has been superseded by that of a railway with a gauge of only 75 centimetres. The Usambara Railway has a gauge of 100 centimetres. Including the branch line to Bagamoyo, which will cost 1,100,000 marks, the railway as far as Mrogoro will cost 11,850,000 marks, and the annual working expenses are estimated at 716,000 marks, with one train a day, and 890,000 with two. No estimates of profits have been made, but it was pointed out that the caravan traffic between places in question costs about 6,000,000 marks a year. Major von Wissmann welcomed the scheme in a speech full of confidence in the resources and future of the Colony.

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BRITISH INTERESTS IN AFRICA.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

OPINIONS ON THE CONTINENT.

THE St. Petersburg *Novosti* expresses the opinion that the best means of settling the Egyptian question would be an understanding between the Great Powers for the perpetual neutralisation of Egypt. The journal adds:—"As soon as Great Britain decides to adopt this solution the formation of a second Triple Alliance, comprising Russia, France, and Great Britain, will cease to be an unrealisable dream."

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent points out that while the French and Russian Press turn the English out of Egypt every day, and Prince Bismarck would have his countrymen and the world believe that the sole motive of his revelations was to prevent a rapprochement between Germany and England, the fact that the Vienna and Budapest organs of the Vienna Foreign Office seize every opportunity to show themselves friendly towards Great Britain and its achievements in Egypt, amounts almost to a political demonstration.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent, referring to the persistent rumours that efforts were being made by Russia to push the Egyptian question to the front, says that this is believed to be the one point of international politics where Germany, and indeed the Triple Alliance, is likely to be found on the side of England. "The *Journal for State and Political Economy* publishes a sensible article on the question. It begins by recalling the fact that Germany approved of the principal means by which England practically took possession of Egypt. When the Disraeli-Derby Cabinet purchased the Suez Canal shares Prince Bismarck declared that England had done the right thing at the right place and at the right moment." Germany likewise approved of the bombardment of Alexandria and the occupation of Egypt, even if it was with certain reservations. Among the latter was that the occupation would not be permanent. But England herself never pretented that it should be so, having merely refused to fix any term for it. Then, again, Germany could scarcely join a Franco-Egyptian campaign, having only recently taken up the English standpoint in the question of the Dongola credit. Italy must be anxious for England to remain in Egypt in order to maintain the present balance of power in the Mediterranean, and could not contemplate without apprehension the effect which would be produced in the Soudan and Abyssinia by a British evacuation of Egypt. Russian interests in Egypt are insignificant. So far as Russia is concerned Egypt merely constitutes an object for an eventual bargain. In exchange for some compensation Russia would be ready to leave England undisturbed in Egypt. But even admitting that out of consideration for France the Russian Government is prepared to follow France in that question, there are two things that must not be forgotten. First, it is to the interest of a large number of French people that Egypt should not be evacuated. There are hundreds of millions worth of Egyptian stock in France which would be compromised if the British troops were to withdraw from the Nile and another Arabi Pasha were to come forward with the 'cride guerre' 'Egypt for the Egyptians!' Under the auspices of the Pax Britannica Egypt has attained a degree of prosperity which it has never known before. The French capitalists do not want the English to retire, because the occupation has given an enormous increase of value to their property. If any French Government were to insist upon it, the far-reaching influence exercised in France by the haute finance and capitalists on Government circles, Parliament and the press, might cause a series of domestic quarrels. Furthermore, German policy will always be ready to give France apparent encouragement in the Egyption question and will the nleave her in the lurch. Its motive is evident. Germany cannot hope to see Egypt evacuated, because the British occupation forms a permanent source of hostility between England and France. If it were to cease there would be no obstacle to close intimacy between these two Powers. This is well-known in Paris. The conclusion at which the *Journal for State and Political Economy* arrives is that collective action of the Powers against

THE FULMINATIONS FROM FRIEDRICHSRUH.

PRINCE BISMARK's organ, the Hamburg *Nachrichten*, published on Oct. 31 an article replying to the official note recently published in the *Imperial Gazette* on its previous "revelations." It denied that the diplomatic events to which its former article referred belonged to the category of State secrets. The Russo-German negotiations belonged to history and the archives; they were only kept secret before in deference to the desire of Russia; and complete publication would have been in the interest of Germany, since for her there was no cause for shame in the matter. The article went on to dispute the idea that the Russo-German agreement which lapsed in 1890 was incompatible with loyalty to the Triple Alliance.

The *Daily News'* correspondent in Berlin learns that the Bismarck treaty with Russia was by no means as harmless as alleged. Prince Bismarck was so eager to come to terms with Russia that the Russian diplomatists "raised their price," and as a result the agreement seems to have contained some clauses which even now are unknown, but which would prove his bad faith towards Austria. Bismarck has sharply reproached Count von Caprivi and Baron von Marschall for not renewing that agreement. But Caprivi did not renew it because he thought it disloyal to Austria, and because the agreement was a weapon in Russia's hands, by which she at any moment might have blown up the Triple Alliance.

The *Times'* correspondent in Berlin writes that Bismarck's casuistry is especially odious when inspired by the man who secured the punishment of Count Arnim and Prof. Geffcken, and who forbade the historian von Sybel access to the State Archives and refused the Crown Prince's request to be allowed to publish the will of Frederick the Great.

The *Imperial Gazette* of Berlin of Nov. 2 contained a rejoinder, understood to proceed from Prince Hohenlohe himself, to the *Nachrichten*. Dealing with the denial that there had been any revelation of secrets of State, the *Gazette* said the moment when secret diplomatic events lost the character of State secrets be decided only by active statesmen on account of their responsibility and of their special knowledge of the political situation. If Germany unconditionally agreed to conceal both the circumstances and the scope of the negotiations prior to 1890 the same obligation continues unchanged for all who have cognizance of them.

A Berlin newspaper having published a statement insinuating that the Tsar Nicholas had intended during his stay in Germany to visit Prince Bismarck, but had been induced to relinquish his purpose "by the highest Government authority," the *Imperial Gazette*, of Nov. 4, said that neither in the highest quarters nor in official circles had anything been known of an intention on the part of the Russian Emperor to visit Prince Bismarck, and the statements respecting the reasons why the visit did not take place were therefore inventions.

Telegraphing on Nov. 4, the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

Yet another secret of State is revealed to day by Prince Bismarck, and perhaps, the most interesting of all. The *Neue Freie Presse* states, "on the strength of information received from such a quarter that no room is left for doubt as to its authenticity," that about the middle of the seventies, at the time when Prince Gortschakoff was able to say in Paris, "Maintenant la paix est assuree," a high Russian diplomatist remarked to an exalted German statesman (Prince Bismarck), "Russia is unsettled. She has had twenty years of peace, and the army is clamouring to be occupied." Shortly afterwards, Prince Bismarck, to his astonishment, received at Varzin an autograph letter from Alexander II., written in the Crimea, in which he was asked point blank whether Germany would remain quiet if Russia were to attack Austria in Galicia. The Prince did not reply, but sent the letter, with a memorandum, to the Emperor William. Shortly afterwards, however, the same question was repeated through the medium of the German Ambassador in St. Petersburg. Prince Bismarck there upon wrote again to the Emperor William, this time to request that the Ambassador should be recalled, as it was evident he was being made use of for designs inimical to peace. The result was that the attack on Austria did not take place. But as the war fever still raged in Russia, the Tsar made a compact at Reichastadt with the Austrian Emperor, and the war cloud burst further to-wards the East—namely, over Turkey. One of the conditions of the Reichstadt compact was that it should remain a secret from Germany. But as Austria had been informed a short time before that she had been saved from a Russian attack by German good faith, she felt bound to return the service by acquainting Berlin with the terms of the understanding with Russia.

AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE.

The Emperor Francis Joseph gave an hour's audience, on Oct. 31, to Herr von Szogyeny, the Austro Hungarian Ambassador in Berlin, who is about to return to his post from leave, and it is assumed that the Hamburg disclosures formed the chief topic of conversation. The matter has already been cleared up it is stated, by private correspondence between the two Emperors, and in mutual expalations by the two Cabinets.

AN ITALIAN VIEW.

The Rome newspapers publish an interview with an eminent Italian statesman living at Naples, and supposed to be Signor Crispi, on the subject of the *Hamburger Nachrichten's* revelations. He regards it as a grave incident that secret documents have thus been made known. He does not believe, however, that Prince Bismarck has acted as he has done merely to call attention to himself, but thinks that the austentations enthusiasm of the French over tae Tsar's visit which encouraged them to hope for a spedey "revanche," had a serious effect at the German Court. William II. is impulsive, and his silence on the Tsar's visit to France is strange. Bismarck's revelations may, therefore, be a box on the ears for France, the present revelations meaning, "Ah! you are dancing a can-can because you are allied to Russia. Germany might have been in your place, but refused."

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DISCLOSURES.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs:—The Tsar has ordered that all the documents connected with the Russo-German secret Convention, which are unknown to him, and are either in the Russian State archives or in the possession of the family of Count Shuvaloff, the Russian Ambassador in Berlin in 1890, shall be laid before him immediately, in order that he may study the whole subject. I also hear that the German Emperor continues to be highly indignant at the recent disclosures, and that Count Herbert Bismarck, who arrived here to-day in order to confer with his brother, Count William, is equally annoyed by them, and especilly by the fact that some of the papers accuse him of complicity. The semi-official *Hamburgische Correspondent* says:—"It would be interesting to know the source through which Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert, after their resignation, were informed of Germany's refusal to renew the C nvention, since nobody but the Chancellor, the Foreign Secretary, and the Russian Ambassador, Count Shuvaloff, took part in the negotiations. Considering the excellent relations always existing between Prince Bismarck and Count Bismarck, it is, however, pretty easy to guess the source."

AN INCIDENT OF THE MATABELE WAR.

A BICYCLE RIDE FOR LIFE.

MR. J. B. M'LELLAN, principal of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, sends to the *Times* the following private letter from Mr. G. Reginald Talbot, a recent student of the college, to one of the professors, in reference to the murder of the Norton family and his own marvellous escape:—

"British South Africa Company, Account's Office, Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1896.—Dear Professor,—You asked me to write and let you know what sort of a country this was. Well, so far as I am concerned, it is pretty rotton. But I may consider myself lucky that it was not a lot worse. I only escaped by having a bicycle and using my revolver. The whole of the party were killed except myself—Mr. and Mrs. Norton, nurse, and baby, and two Americans. It was just horrible. Norton sent me into Salisbury in the morning of June 17. He went to a kraal to get some boys to work for him. One American was sent over to the other farm, and Mrs. Norton, nurse and baby, and the other American stopped at the home farm. I got back to the farm at six sundown with a note from one of Norton's friends begging for the lot to come into Salisbury, and I saw such a fearful sight that I never want to see again. One room had the windows and window-frames smashed in, and so I drew my revolver and went in and saw what had happened. All the bed clothes were soaked in blood, and the floor was covered with bits of skull and blood. There were about thirty empty revolver cartridges on the floor, but no bodies. I followed the trail where they had dragged them, and found them hidden under a shrub, all dead and fearfully knocked about. The American, when the last came, had evidently shot the women and the baby and then himself. I started to ride into Salisbury again, seeing I could do no good, and had not gone a mile when there was a yell and two niggers jumped up in the grass on the the side of the road, one with a gun, the other with a battle-axe. I was off in a second, and killed the brute with a gun, and the other came for me, but I had two shots as fast as I could with my revolver and he dropped; and had just got on again when a regular volley was fired at me, but about 400 or 500 yards off, so I went on, knowing I had only three more cartridges left. Three or four bullets came objectionably close to me, one hitting the handle bars, but I got into Salisbury at ten at night, terribly done up I had done sixty miles in twelve hours on bad roads—a lot worse than the worst roads in England—and I went and reported to the judge and police, and a patrol was sent out, and they buried the bodies. But Norton's body and the second American's have never been found. I have had plenty of fighting since then and have only been wounded in the hand, and that was by a shot-gun. I have once had my horse shot under me, and that is the funiest feeling I have ever had. I did not know whether I was shot or the horse, or both or neither. I fell with the butt of my gun just in my wind and landed on my head."

INDIANS IN GERMAN AFRICA.

MAJOR H. VON WISSMANN writes to the *Times* to correct "a number of errors" contained in its article of Oct. 27, entitled "Indians in German Africa." East Africa, he now says, could not for the present compete even with the less valuable part of India on account of the extraordinary difference in the density of the populations. In his recent lecture he expressed the wish that industrious Indians, for whom there might be no room in their over-populated country should emigrate to East Africa and promised that no great obstacles would be placed by the English Government in the way of the emigration of agricultural Indians to German East Africa. He cannot understand how such a step could be unwelcome to the Indian Government. Are the Indians not free to go whither they will? England so often lays stress upon the protection of human rights in the case of her coloured brethren, that he had, he says, no right to assume that under such conditions the Government would place obstacles in the way of would-be emigrants. He willingly recognises that English colonisation in Africa enjoys in every respect invaluable support from India, and regrets that no such aid is at their disposal. He points out that the burden of taxation must vary according to the wealth of the inhabitants. The most wealthy portion of the coloured population of East Africa are the Indians, who are all traders; then come the Arabs, who are planters or conductors of caravans, almost entirely dependent upon the capital of the Indians; and, finally, the negroes, who provide merely for their own needs, which are extraordinarily few. The Indians alone, all of them traders, accumulate capital, and it is by no means a pleasant circumstance for the Germans that hundreds of thousands of rupees earned in East Africa should annually be despatched by the Indians to their relatives in India. From this circumstance naturally results a higher taxation of the Indians, less of the Arabs, and least of the negroes. Should agricultural Indians ever come to East Africa they would, as a matter of course, be no more heavily taxed than the rest of the agricultural population, since they would at first be obliged to create for themselves better accommodation than in India. They would only be more heavily taxed, and then rightly, if they began to transmit to India fortunes gained in Africa. Such a measure would, I believe, appear comprehensible to all English Colonial politicians. In conclusion, I wish to repudiate a charge brought in your article against our Colonial administration, and to ask you in the interest of all to withdraw an entirely false assertion. You allege that painful rumours have already been current as to the treatment of British Indians in the German sphere of influence, and that it has often been reported that twenty-three Indian merchants were executed by the Administrator of Kilwa, in German East Africa, because they had participated in a rising against the Government. I was at that time Governor of German East Africa and can vouch for the fact that a number of Indian traders were proved guilty of having supported rebel chieftains against us. I am further in a position to state that, although some of these traders might have been punished with death according to the martial law obtaining in that district, their sentences were commuted to fines, and in two cases to expulsion from German East Africa, in consideration of the good understanding existing with the English authorities in Zanzibar. In many quarters this was regarded as an unjust favouring of the Indians. The relations of the Indians to the Arabs and negroes, who are frequently in a condition of pecuniary dependence on them, cannot be said to be good, and the Government has frequently been obliged to protect the Indians against the ill-will of other coloured inhabitants caused by their usury and by fraudulent practices. It is most reprehensible to repeat such Colonial gossip as that of the execution of twenty-three Indian merchants. By circulating untrue and unfounded tales English newspapers serve neither the Indians nor the Colonial administration, which as in the case in question, takes pains to preserve a good understanding. The judgment of the following sentence in your article—"Whether true or false, it has created a sensitiveness in regard to the safety of British Indians in German East Africa, which any attempt to give effect to Major von Wissmann's programme will have to deal with"—I leave to all those who, not being blinded by prejudice, are able to form an impartial opinion.

RUSSIA'S PLANS IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

A PROMINENT man of affairs who has recently visited the European capitals has given to the *Daily News* the following version of Russia's attitude:

Russia is busily projecting her advances in the Far East, and does not wish Europe to be disturbed in any way until her openings for commerce in the East have been secured. What could be done, and it is the only way out of the impasse, is to have all the Powers of Europe agreed on the Turkish Question. France is willing to give her aid, especially on the ground that she does not want to be considered to be without humanity, and there is hope here of joint action with England. Italy leans to any support of a stable character, and therefore it is Russia, Germany and Austria that have to be brought round to action, pacific in character, but sufficiently strong to show the Sultan that the European Powers are united in demanding most stringent reforms. The Tsar is a most enlightened young man, and if he saw his way to it he would acquiesce in coercing Turkey, but his objective is in the Far East at present, where he has travelled and where M. Shiskine, his present de facto Foreign Minister, has spent many years.

The Khan of Khiva, who is paying 150,000 roubles to the Russian treasury annually in settlement of the war indemnity imposed upon him by Russia, will have made the last instalment by the year 1900, when (says Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent) he will be granted equal rights with the Emir of Bokhara. The Khanate, while remaining an independent State under the Khan's government, will then be placed under Russian protection, and a Russian diplomatic agent will be appointed at Khiva.

The construction of the Merv-Kushk Railway has been commenced. A course of instruction in the English language has been opened for the officers of the garrison at Tashkent.

The *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent says:—

Nothing probably would so much contribute towards the establishment of really friendly relations between England and Russia, about which there is so much discussion, as the investment of English capital in the present active development of Russian industries and manufactures. There have long been rumours, it is true, of Anglo-Russian companies and associations being formed in London for working Siberian gold mines and Caucasian petroleum fields, but somehow or other they never seem to come to anything. Meanwhile, other foreigners, especially French and Belgian capitalists, continue to enter the field here to an extent which is quite surprising, and Russians, even in Siberia and Central Asia, are making efforts to attract French and Belgian capital. As regards Central Asia, the official *Trade Gazette* gives an example. Negotiations, it says, have been opened with French and Belgian capitalists for constructing a large soda mill in Central Asia at the station of Pota, on the extension of the Samarkand Railway to Marghilan in Ferghana, twenty-four miles from the newly-discovered rock-salt at Bardimkul. This salt is of the very finest quality, without chemical admixture, and far superior the English article and its products with which successful competition is foreseen throughout Bokhara, Western China, and Persia. In the Transcaspian and the other countries named there is at present not one soda manufactory. There is good coal for fuel not far from the salt mines at Bardimkul. The salt is now transported to Samarkand, 250 miles, on camels.

LI HUNG CHANG AND THE TSUNG-LI-YAMEN.

PROF. R. K. DOUGLAS writes in *Times*:—"Reuter's telegram which announced the appointment of Li Hung Chang to the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs has encouraged many vain hopes, and has given rise to a vast amount of idle speculation. From its terms the conclusions were at once arrived at that to Li had been intrusted an office which would give him complete control over the foreign policy of China, and that he would use that power to promote in every way all those enlightened enterprises of which we have heard so much. To those, however, studied Chinese matters it was obvious from the first that the telegram was altogether misleading. As the *Times* has pointed, out, there never has been in China such an office as that of Minister for Foreign Affairs; and a moment's reflection would have shown that its institution would necessarily mean the abolition of the Tsung-li-Yamen, which Board has, since the war of 1860, managed, or mismanaged the foreign relations of the empire. . . . The post to which I have reason to believe he has been appointed is that of one of the members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, where, in the company of seven or eight of the most racetionary mandarins of the empire, he will have to take his shares, and only his share, in the management of foreign affairs." Prof. Douglas suggests that if Hung Chang might well turn his attention—in the intervals when he is not engaged in dreaming of manipulating Western financiers constructing railways, ordering ships, and reorganising the army and navy—(1) to the silting up of the bar at the mouth of the Woosung river leading to Shanghai; and (2), to a similar process in the Peiho, the river leading to Tien-tsin.

PERMISSION to retire from the Service, from Oct. 1, 1896, has been granted to Col. the Hon. A B. de Montmorency, R. A. (late Madras); and Col. R. R. E. Drake-Brockman, R.E., Public Works Department.

CARAVANS comprising many Indian pilgrims have been pillaged by Arabs between Jiddah and Mecca.

NAVAL POWERS: AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

THE following table has been constructed from the return prepared by the Admiralty by order of the House of Commons, on the motion of Sir Charles Dilke. Since the return was prepared preparations have been made by Russia for laying down one extra battleship. While there are no torpedo boat destroyers in the United States column, three of the American torpedo boats now under construction will, when built, be equivalent to torpedo boat destroyers:—

	Great Britain.	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.
Battleships—						
Built	45	29	10	21	13	5
Building	12	6	8	3	2	6
Cruisers, Armoured—						
Built	18	9	9		1	
Building		1	2	1	5	
Cruisers, Protected—						
Built	87	23	1	7	15	13
Building	29	14	3	6	1	
Cruisers, Unprotected—						
Built	16	20	3	22	1	10
Building						
Coast Defence Vessels—						
Built	15	14	12	11		19
Building			4			
Special Vessels (Transports, &c.)—						
Built	3	1	4	1	2	
Building			1			
Torpedo Vessels—						
Built	35	13	16	5	15	2
Building		3	1		3	
Torpedo Boat Destroyers.						
Built	42		5			
Building	48				1	
Torpedo Boats—						
Built	101	211	152	105	140	3
Building		9	29	9	1	19
Total Built	382	320	213	172	187	62
" Building	89	33	39	19	13	25
Total Built and Building	451	353	252	191	200	77

The British total of all descriptions of vessels down to torpedo boats compares with a combined naval strength of the Dual Alliance (France-Russia) equal to 605. But Continental numbers are swollen by their torpedo boats of small type. In battleships, including those at present being built, the comparison is this:—

Great Britain	57
France (35) and Russia (18)	53

As regards the question of armament the following is the comparison so far as quick firing guns are concerned:—

Great Britain	1905
France (1166) and Russia (547)	1713

Adding breech-loading and muzzle-loading guns, the compared armaments in the same order as above would be (1) 2321; (2) 2077.

As to the torpedo armament, Commander Bacon, writing in Lord Brassey's Naval Annual, says:—

The 125ft. boat has recently been surpassed by boats of larger build, culminating in the Torpedo boat destroyer, which attains a sea-going speed of twenty-five knots, has twin screws, and carries the latest improved torpedoes in addition to her guns. The object in view that originally led to the construction of these destroyers was the annihilation of the smaller patterns of torpedo-boats, but impossible to doubt that in addi tion to such work a portion of them must be used as torpedo boats, and also that when performing that duties as destroyers they will have the opportunity of acting in their torpedo capacity. Briefly, the capabilities of such boats are to keep the sea for a week or less, the exact time being dependent on the speed and nature of the duty undertaken, to command a speed of about twety-four or twenty-five knots, and to carry two torpedoes of great accuracy, whose speed is thirty-one knots, and which have a charge of 150lb. to 200lb. gun cotton. Such a torpedo endows them with the power of sinking the largest ship afloat.

The gun-carrying power of the torpedo vessels of all kinds belonging to the nations already compared is:—

Great Britain	1097
France (516), Russia (590)	1106

BRITISH CAPITAL IN FRENCH COLONIES.

SOME months ago, in connection with the phosphate beds of Tebessa (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*), I cautioned British capitalists against taking up concessions in French Colonies. Experience proves that English companies—I have mining companies chiefly in mind—are generally left alone as long as they are losing money, but as soon as their concession becomes a profitable one, local envy is excited between unsuccessful Frenchmen, who are electors, and British capitalists who are foreigners. The authorities are naturally a little partial. The foreigner's mining rights are then looked into. The slightest flaw that would be set right in a Frenchman's concession within twenty-four hours, is fatal to the foreigner. He is turned out, bag and bagage, without compensation, and with a good deal of abuse into the bargain. The authorities are congratulated on having frustrated another British intrigue, and the derelict concession is given to a Frenchman.

The following story of a British company's hardships in France is particularly interesting, as its consulting engineer is a brother of the late President Carnot, M. Adolphe Carnot, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Chief Inspector of Mines, and Member of the Academy of Sciences. In July last, M. Bremond de Verragaude promoted a company to work gold reefs in the Faleme Valley in the French Colony of Senegal. The Faleme Golden Valley Company was formed in London and incorporated under English law with a capital of half-a-million in 125,000 shares of £4. The board was as follows:—The Earl of Essex, chairman; Lord Norreys, Col. Sever, Officer of the Legion of Honour, and member for the Nord Department; Sir C.A.F. Cuninghame, Bart., M.Bernard d'Attanox, Officer of the Legion of Honour, an explorer sent on missions to the Soudan by the French Government; Major-Gen. Wolfe, M. Brunaud, merchant at Kayes, Senegal; and Capt. F. G. Dumaresq, R. N. The board was assisted by a Colonial Council as follows: Dr. Jean Bayol, Officer of the Legion of Honour, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Senegal; M. Couchard, Deputy for Senegal, and Cap. Binger, explorer, and Governor of the Ivory Coast. The vendor was M. de Verragaude, who had purchased the freehold of the sites from the native chief Kankomandi. Several Paris papers denounced the company as an attempt on the part of Albion to get hold indirectly of Senegal.

The Minister of the Colonies then issued a note to the effect that no concession had been granted to the English Company, M. Bayol and M. Carnot have severed their connection with the company, and the latter explains his position in a letter to the *Paix*. Being no longer in any way connected, he says, with the company, he is free to protest against reckless outbursts of ignorant Chauvinism. How can French Colonies ever be opened up, asks M. Adolphe Carnot, unless with the help of capital. "You know," he adds, with the force of truth, "that French capital will not court the risk of Colonial investments. French capitalists arouse the alarm and jealousy of Colonial Governors and Deputies. See what happened a few months ago. French merchants who had opened trading stations in the Soudan and were getting on were rewarded by the withdrawal of their concession. Cannot a good Frenchman apply to foreign capitalists for help to develop French Colonies? The British company's concession is for a site of 1,000 acres. What is that in the Soudan or even in the Faleme, where they are many hundreds of thousands of acres of gold-bearing land, if the region is really rich in gold—which we shall know in a few weeks by the report of the engineer just sent out by the Government. Then there will be room for hundreds of French companies, and their risk will be much lighter than that of the British company. A clause in the concession stipulates that only Frenchmen or French natives will be employed at Faleme. To talk of a British invasion is silly. I hope you will agree, that if our brave Soudan explorers, Bayal, Binger, Bernard d'Attanoux, and also myself saw our way to give advice to the Faleme company, we were guided by an enlightened patriotism."

The moral pointed to by M. Carnot's letter is that enlightened patriotism is just now at a discount in Government and in newspaper offices.

THE death is announced, at the age of eighty-nine, of Mr. Thomas Kidner, formerly proprietor of the New Inn, Deal. Deceased, in the days of the old stage coach, was a postboy, and frequently travelled with the Duke of Wellington when his Grace was in residence at Walmer Castle.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. William Mackworth Young, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in succession to Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, whose tenure of the office expires in March next.

IN future chaplains returning to duty from furlough will not be required to furnish a health certificate. It is only when they come home on sick leave that they will have to produce medical evidence of their fitness before they can be permitted to return to India.

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turnin grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden, London.

THE CHINESE ANTI-FOOTBINDING MOVEMENT.

WE hear now that Mr. Chou, the writer of the spirited appeal against footbinding held the office of *Hsioh-kuan* (examiner) till the begining of this year, when he was obliged to resign it on account of his father's death. It was on his returning home from Peking then that his attention was first called to the suffering caused by binding, by seeing his little daughter, aged seven years, hobbling about and complaining of her feet. He soon after saw some of the *Tien-Tsu-Hui* literature, and determined to write an essay himself, hoping thus to arouse others of a like mind, and thus break through this cruel custom. After much thought the present tract was written. He then went round to some of the other M.A.'s asking their co-operation and after much discussion they added their weig t to the tract. The little girl's feet are now unbound, kind mothers will be glad to hear, and better still all these *chujen* have entered into a compact that when their daughters are betrothed, the husband and his friends shall sig a paper stating that the offsprings' feet shall not be bound. Is this not the beginning of the end? And is it not high time, for a letter received from Kalgan tells how the poor people there, their food only chaff mixed with grain, yet bind their feet so small that even amongst the poor the feet are generally three inches long only. Thus, being too small to stand on, they kneel, these poor women, as they toil in the fields to get their daily pittance of *chaff mixed with wheat*. Working, kneeling on the ground, they wait for deliverance, these women in the far north, too underfed and helpless ever to think of delivering themselves. And meanwhile these

LITERATI IN THE FAR WEST

are forming themselves into a League, that may free the women of the remotest parts of China from the bondage of cruel custom, being moved thereto, do not let us forget, by literatures distributed by foreign women in the hope of helping their suffering sisters. The ladies here had a very practical meeting the other day to arrange for the competition for prize shoes. They began by getting a variety of Chinese women into the room, requesting them to unbind their feet, and then measuring them. It was decided that no shoe less than 6in. length should be allowed to enter for the prize competitions. They also tried to settle the vexed question as to the part of the foot on which a Chinese woman rests her weight in walking. The drawback to doing this, however, was that once her bandages were withdrawn a bound-foot woman could not move at all. All agreed that Chinese men, fascinated by deformed feet, needed only to see the horrible spectale they that day saw to be for ever disenchanted of them. Yet the women of Kalgan kneel working in the fields in order that they may attract husbands and have been working kneeling for hundreds of years with this idea. "There is no need to speak to woman on the subject," said a brilliant young *chujen* here the other day, "if men would only cease to wish for it woman would cease binding fast enough." *-North China Herald.*

DR. KOCH, M. HAGGARD, AND THE RINDERPEST.

ACCORDING to the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent Prof. Koch will leave Germany in a few days for Cape Colony, the Government of which has invited him to study the rinderpest on the spot. Dr. Kohlstock, Chief of the Medical Department for the German Colonies, will accompany him, as the spread of the pestilence to German South-West Africa, the wealth of which consist mainly in cattle, would be disastrous.

COLONISTS AND COMPANIES.

A letter from a missionary in that region states that the Colony is as fertile and as well adapted for human habitation as Bechuanaland and part of Rhodesia, but that the Government have ceded all the land, and the most valuable rights to companies, with which the Colonists refuse to have anything to do. If the companies do not completely alter their policy, centuries may elapse, before the Colony can boast of a single large town. Further attempts to introduce beasts of burden and establish a regular postal service are being made, and mules have been bought in Argentina for the former purpose. These animals, and the waggons they are to draw, have cost a hundred and fifty thousand marks.

Mr. Rider Haggard writes to the *Times*, apropos of the ridderpest in South Africa and the possibility of its being followed by famine, to suggest the establishment of depots where grain and meal might be stored, to be dealt out in the day of need. Joseph," he says, "did as much on the faith of a dream, and, with the actual objection of the race struggle in Rhodesia before their eyes, surely those concerned in the Transvaal, the Cape Colony, Zululand, and Natal would be wise to follow his example."

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, NOV. 3.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the distinguished Service Order, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the recent operations against slave-raiding Arabs in the Central African Protectorate:—To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, viz:—Capt and Brevet Major George Glendarin Cunningham, the Derbyshire Regt; Capt L William Puiceney Puiceney, the Scots Guards; Lieut Cecil Foster Seymour Vandeleur, the Scots Guards.

1st Life Guards—Lieut J A E, Marquis of Hamilton, to be Captain, vice H A Clowes, resigned.

1st Dragoon Guards—Capt A H M Edwardsito be Major, vice J E Jamison, resigned on apointment to the Army Pay Department.

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt T W Blakeway resigns his commission.

1st Dragoons—Sec Lieut E York to be Lieutenant, vice R B Webb, resigned. Lieut R Fitzgerald Glyn, from 3rd Bn the Hampshire Regt, to be Second Liutenant, vice E York.

7th Lancers—Lieut R G Brooke to be Captain vice C H Agnew, promoted into 4th Hussars Sec Lieut A F A Imbert-Terry to be Lieutenant, vice Brooke.

12th Lancers—Lieut A C Brown to be Captain, in succession to Major A G Churchill, appointed to the Staff. Sec Lieut W H Greenly to be Leiutenant vice H C Brown.

16th Lancers—Lieut J E Church resigns his commission, Sec Lieut C Eccles to be Lieutenant, vice R E Church.

17th Lancers—Capt V S Sandeman to be Adjutant, vice Capt C J Armstrong, who has resigned that appointment.

Royal Artillery—Field-Marshal the Right Hon Frederick Sleigh, Lord Roberts, G C B, G C S I, G C I E, V C, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, commanding the Forces in Ireland, to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Gen Sir J Abbott, K C B Royal (late Bengal Artillery, deceased. The following Officers on completion of five years' service as regimental Lieutenant-Colonels, are placed on half-pay:—Brevet-Colo Torkington G O Wynne, and E T Bird. The following Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—H W Brackenbury, vice Brevet Col H Torkington; R W P Robertson, vice Brevet Col G C Wynne; and H V Hunt, vice Brevet Col E T Browell. The following Captains to be Majors:—J Jellett, vice H W Brackenbury; F E Cooper, vice R W P Robertson; and H K Jackson, vice H V Hunt. The following officers are seconded:—Capt T B Wood, for service with the Hyderabad Contingent; Lieuts F L Galloway, for service on the Staff; S W Robinson, for service with the Native Mountain Battery and W R N Madocks, for service with the Local Forces, New Zealand. The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—G D Symonds, vice J H Jellett, C F Stevens, vice T B Wood, seconded, E W Davies, on the Seconded List, C E Phipps, on the Seconded List; R St G Gorton, from the Seconded List, vice H G Birch, deceased; H F Head, on the Seconded List; T C Phillips, vice F E Cooper, promoted; and H S J Brask, from the Staff, vice C R Jacsson. The following officers from the Seconded List to be Lieutenants:—Lieuts K J Kincaid-Smith, vice J A Dalyell; deceased W C R Farmar, vice F L Gall way; W Jennings, vice S W Robinson; and R C Morris, from the Seconded List, vice W R N Madocks. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.—C Wigram, F P de B Ranchiffe, A C S W Simpson, G G Thatcher, A D Musgrave, H R Phipps, A G Arbuthnot, H A Keesel, and F C Tyler. Sec Lieut R G Sandilands, resigns the Gazette of Sept 29, 1886, as is now, and not as therein, stated. The date of retirement of Qmr and Hon Capt A Seath is Sept 5 1896 and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Sept 25, 1896. Qmr and Hon Capt J Wilbond is placed on retired pay. To be Quartermasters, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant—Superintending Clerk H Smith, vice A Seath, retired, and Sergt-Major G L Cockaday vice J Wilbond.

Royal Malta Artillery—Major A Cavarra retires on retired pay.

Royal Engineers—The following Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels;—A Heathcote, vice Brevet Col S L Jacob, placed on half-pay; R Thomson, vice Brevet Col S J Lambert, placed on half-pay; E J T Rose-of-Blatchensung, vice J L Macpherson, placed on half-pay; S Mead Maycock, vice C M Watson, C M G, promoted substantive Colonel. E J Dewing, vice J T Johnston, retired; and N M Lake, vice Brevet Col N Arnott, promoted substantive Colonel; Capt C A Leahy is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Grenadier Guards—Capt R Sc Kerr to be Major, vice the Hon H F White, retired; Capt Sir A F E Wooster, Bart, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Guards' Depot—Lieut R Longueville, Goldstream Guards, to be Adjutant, vice Lieut R G Ruggles-Brise, Grenadier Guards, who has resigned that appointment.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Sec Lieut D C H Maclean to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Capt H D Robson to be Major, vice J S Collins, promoted; Lieut B T Pell to be Captain, vice H D Robson; Lieut W W Bickford is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Sec Lieut C E Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice W W Bickford.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—Lieut A E Radcliffe resigns his commission.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—G L B du Maurier, vice C T Shipley, seconded; and E T F Scoones, vice R Hall, retired. Sec Lieut B G Peto to be Lieutenant, vice G L B du Maurier.

Norfolk Regt—Capt C E Borton to be Major, vice W G Stragon, promoted; Sapper Capt P C W Trevor to be Captain, vice C E Borton.

Devonshire Regt—Lieut C H Marshall is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Sec Lieut A N Field to be Lieutenant, vice C H Marshall.

Suffolk Regt—Lieut G N L Labertouche is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Bedfordshire Regt—The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—R G Curtis, vice T Hammond, promoted; and R P Stares, vice T Longridge, appointed Adjutant, 3rd Royal Munster Fusiliers; Sec Lieut H M A Hales to be Lieutenant, vice R P Stares, seconded.

Leicestershire Regt—Sec Lieut J R A H Paul to be Lieutenant, vice A G Thomson seconded.

Princes of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—Lieut R E Bond is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut A H Buist is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut H O S Cadogan to be Captain, vice C E Bancroft, placed on temporary half-pay; Sec Lieut G F H Dickson to be Lieutenant, vice H O S Cadogan.

Worcestershire Regt—Lieut M R Dopping-Hepenstal is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

East Surrey Regt—Capt L Williams retires from the Service receiving a gratuity.

Border Regt—The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—F C Marsh, in succession to Major R H G Heygate, who holds an extra-regimental appointment; and A S W Moffat, vice W J Ferguson Davie, seconded. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—W L Allen, vice F C Marsh, and L Longhurst, vice A S W Moffat.

Royal Sussex Regt—Sec Lieut St G R Beresford resigns his commission.

Hampshire Regt—Lieut J Craik is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut A A L Collard is antedated to July 15, 1896, vice J Craik.

South Staffordshire Regt—Capt E G Bedingfeld resigns his commission.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Sec Lieut W Ilex Conyngham to be Lieutenant, vice H Andrew, resigned.

Sherwood Foresters (Derby hire Regt)—Lieut L A Barnes have to be Captain, vice G S C Jenki son, promoted. The following officers are seconde for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieuts M E L Bruce and C Keen. The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—G Knowles to June 10, 1896, vice L A Bogshawe; and C Bliss to July 4, 1896, vice J M S Creabock, resigned; Sec Lieut R V Savile to be Lieutenant, vice M Staintorth, resigned.

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).—Sec Lieut A B Lane resigns his commission.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.—Lieut G L Cattell is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt.—The following officers are seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieut G W Carnsford and F D Davidson.

Manchester Regt.—The following Lieutenant to be Captains:—E H Gorges, vice C H Moore, seconded and A Marden, Adjutant, to complete establishment; Lieut C G Stansfeld is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—A J Tillard, vice C G Stansfeld; G A J Godbold, vice R C Leman, deceased.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.).—Serg D J J Hill, from the Lincolnshire Regt., to be Second Lieutenant, vice A T Andrus, promoted.

Durham Light Infantry.—Lieut Col W Gordon, on completion of his service in command of a battalion, is pleased on half pay. Major A L Woodland to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W Gordon; Lieut F Martin is seconded for service with the Indian

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, an interesting paper of a practical nature on the efficacy of lightning-rods was communicated by MM. Milde and Gerard. There is a difference of opinion as to the efficacy of lightning-rods as they are now made, and any practical experiments on the subject are most welcome. The Tour St. Jacques, Paris, is protected by a copper lightning-rod which is connected to the earth by several bands of copper, and also to a metal ring round the flag-staff on the summit by several metal chains which hang from the ring and from a sort of cage over the platform there. The arrangement permits observers on the platform to witness the lightning discharge through the chains to the rod.

The authors have thus observed as many as five successive discharges of lightning in a quarter of an hour, by the sparking between the links of the chains. They felt no shock at all, and were able to take their notes without fear. In one stroke the stem of the lightning-rod was made redhot for a length of about 18 inches at the moment of discharge. This fact is important, as it shows that lightning rodsought to have a diameter large enough to prevent over-heating by successive discharges. Thin conductors may be all very well for a first discharge, but might be melted by a succession of them, and leave the building at the mercy of those which followed. To employ a stout rod, one having a large diameter, is, therefore, to be on the safe side.

M. A. Anthionoz, of Thonon Haute Savoie, has invented an interesting "soloscope," or apparatus for telling the place of the sun in space at any hour of the year. It is too complicated to describe here, but we may say that it consists of a graduated dial with pointers, mounted on a vertical axis which can be inclined at any angle.

At a recent meeting of the Woman's Anthropological Society, New York, Mrs. Eudora Lucas Hailmann, a lady of much experience in Kindergarten work, spoke at length on child life, and said that healthy, vigorous children from three to seven years of age do not speculate, dream, or see sprites in flowers or ogres in the forest, unless such notions have been put there by older heads. Their eager, active, healthy minds and bodies are too much absorbed in the immediate, interesting, and beautiful wonders that surround them. There is no need to stimulate their love and admiration for life by artificial means, and they have not reached the contemplative speculative age of abstract thought.

To force them is to make them precocious, and thus arrest their development and rush them into degeneracy. The child, if left to himself, will discover symbolism in Nature. When given ready made to him, it tends to make him superstitious, credulous, and superficial. During these specially sensitive years of early childhood impressions should be pure, clean, direct, complete. There should be sound instruction and beautiful sentiment at this period. She is of opinion that children should not be taught the myths and allegories of grown-up people, because they do not understand their latent meaning, and take them too literally, thus harbouring superstitions which they cannot easily get rid of afterwards.

Mr. Rawson, a vegetable farmer, near Boston, employs three electric arc lamps of 2,000 candlepower each to force lettuces for the market. The hot-house in which the lamps burn covers about one-third of an acre, and three crops are obtained during a winter. The electric light matures the crop five days earlier, so that he gains about three weeks on the three crops. Strange to say, leaves of the lettuce grown in this way show the shadows cast by the electric lamps.

The art of Mykenæ sprang either from the Pelasgians or the Achæans, and the traditions of the Greeks point to the Pelasgians. The objects of Mykenæ were bronze, whereas, according to Homer, the Achæans used iron. The Mykenæans says Professor Ridgeway, had a peculiar figure of "8" shield no breastplate, or greaves, and they wore their hair in three locks behind. On the other hand, the Achæans had round shields, bronze breastplates and greaves, and flowing hair. Engraved gems were characteristic of the Mykenæ, but are not mentioned in Homer. Fibulæ were characteristic of the Achæans, but were unknown to the Mykenæ.

Professor Ridgeway, therefore, supposes that the culture of Mykenæ was Pelasgian of the bronze age, and was supplemented by that of the Achæans of the iron age. Professor Flinders Petrie, in support of this conclusion, has pointed out that Attica was a Pelasgian settlement, and that we find a continuity of artistic pre-eminence there from the period of Mykenæ to that of Pheidias and the Parthenon. Dr. Beddoe also remarks that the skull-form of Pericles and other noted Greeks was Pelasgian in character.

In the "Melanges Charles de Harlez," Professor Friedrich Muller shows that the two earliest forms of the alphabet in India were the Brahmi and the Kharosthi writing, the latter of which was confined to part of North-West India, and was introduced under the Achæmenides from Ariana. It is therefore comparatively modern, whereas the Brahmi was drawn from the Southern Semitic alphabets, and adapted to the needs of the Aryan tongue.

Lenard observed that the "cathode rays," that is, the rays proceeding from the cathode or negative pole of a Crookes' vacuum tube, are diffracted round the edges of obstacles; but Mr. E. B. Frost, of Hanover, New Hampshire, U.S., points out that the Rontgen rays behave in a different manner. While the shadow of an obstacle, say the bones of the hand or a metal counter, is always magnified, and often to a degree disproportionate to the distances involved, Mr. Frost has obtained silhouettes of an aperture in an opaque body, which are slightly minimised when the sensitive plate is sufficiently near the object.

"Fata morgana," is a species of mirage or atmospheric illusion which is sometimes seen in the Straits of Messina, and is described by Humboldt. It consists in an apparent enlargement, vertically, of rocks, buildings, &c., on the opposite side of a lake or strait. M. Forel, of Lausanne has recently shown that it is a complicated form of mirage, resulting from a combination of images, some erect, others inverted in the eye.

M. Emile Riviere, sub-director of the laboratory in the College of France, has found human bones, flint weapons and pottery belonging to the New and Old Stone Ages, in a cavern at La Monthe, in the Arondissement of Sarlat. Along with these are remains of the bear, hyena, reindeer, and ox. Designs on the walls of the cave represent the bison and other extinct animals. Some of the drawings are coloured with ochre, and their antiquity is proved by the fact that scalagmites have been formed over some of them.

The Rev. H. C. Hovey, D.D., has been studying the formation of the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, and ascribes it solely to the solvent action of water on the limestone of the region. Neither earthquakes nor a "pothole" action in the deep pits or depressions of the cave have had any influence on it.

The connection of the international memorial of submarine telegraphy with the names of Sir John Pender, Sir James Anderson, and Cyrus Field, to the exclusion of other pioneers concerned in the work, has called forth so much adverse criticism that, perhaps, the proposal made by Mr. Charles Bright, F.R.S.E., and adopted at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, to establish a memorial to Sir John Pender, personally, is the best solution of the difficulty. Sir James Anderson's part in the work was hardly sufficient to justify the association of his name with it to the exclusion of men like Sir Charles Bright, who, as Lord Kelvin said, was the first to lay a cable in deep water; or of Sir Samuel Canning, who was Engineer of the 1865-6 Atlantic cables.

The time-honoured scheme of rolling up a piece of paper and using it for a lighter has been utilised by an inventor in the manufacture of matches. The invention promises to revolutionise European match manufacturing, and is particularly timely, because the wood for this purpose is constantly growing scarcer and more costly. The new matches are considerable cheaper than wooden matches and weigh much less—a fact which counts for much in the exportation. The sticks of these matches consist of paper rolled together on the bias. The paper is rather strong and porous, and when immersed in a solution of wax, stearin, and similar substances, will easily stick together and burn with a bright, smokeless, and odourless flame. Strips half inch in width are first drawn through the combustible mass spoken of above, and then turned by machinery into long, thin tubes, pieces of the ordinary length of wood or wax matches being cut off automatically by the machine. When the sticks are cut to size, they are dipped into the phosphorus mass, also by the machine, and the dried head easily ignites by friction on any surface.

There seems to be evidence that some animals, at least, are left-handed. Parrots grasp and hold food with the left claw. Livingstone stated that lions struck wit hthe left paw; he taught that all animals are left-handed. David S. Jordan, who has been shaking hands with the parrots to verify this observation, finds that the left-handed habit may be induced in parrots from the fact that in offering one's finger for the parrot to grasp it is usually that of the right hand. The parrot, therefore, puts his left claw forward. If the left finger be offered the parrot, the bird will put forward the right foot. He says, however, that there is apparently a small preference for the left foot, but this he accounts for on the ground that left-footedness is most always induced in parrots from the fact that those who offer the finger or food to the parrot usually do so with the right hand. Repetition of this process, it would seem, tends to make the parrot more or less left-footed.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP.

THE Liverpool Autumn Cup of 1,200sovs, the second to receive 70sovs, and the third 30 from the stakes, by subscription of 25sovs. each, 15ft., and 5sovs. only if declared by November 3; a handicap; winners after October 29, at noon, of any two races, or of one value 200sovs, or of a handicap of any value to carry 5lbs., of a handicap value 200sovs 7lbs., of two handicaps of any or of one handicap value 400sovs. 10lbs. extra. Cup Course (one mile and three furlongs.) (55 subs.)

M R Letandy's ch c Count Schomberg, by Aughrim—Clonavaia, 4yrs, 7st 11lbs (oates 1
Mr A Bailey's b c Devoue, by Sheen—Devotion, 3yrs, 6st 11b Jones 2
Mr S M Nolan's br c St Jarlath, by Favo—Gyneth, 3yrs, 6st 5lbs Finlay 3
Mr P Cannon's b c Amphidamas, by Meneldon—Ravee, 5yrs 0
Mr B I Harcourt-ch c Stowmarket, by Timothy—Tomax, 5yrs 0
Lord William Beresford's b c Diakka, by the Sailor Prince Rizpah 3yrs 0
Lord Rosebery's ch f Arsilus, by Camelford—Myra, 3yrs ... 0
Duke of Devonshire's br c Balsamo, by Friar's Balsam—Snood, 3yrs 0
Mr W M G Singer's ch c Telescope, by Tyrant—Astrology, 4yrs 0
Mr Theobald's br c Phœbus, Apollo, by St Simon—Polynesia, 3yrs 0
Lord Stanley's ch f Birchrod, by Hazelhatch—Fright, 3yrs. 0
Sir F Johnstone's b c Royal Corrie, by Royal Hampton—Corrie Roy, 4yrs 0
Sir J Newton's ch c Rouchalde, by Hagioscope—Disruption, 3yrs 0
Sir J Gubbins's ch f Palace Gate, by Bend Or—Palisade, 3yrs 0

(Winner trained by W. Leader.)

Betting: 3 to 1 against Count Schomberg, 100 to 6 Devoue and St. Jarlath.

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.—*Asian.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 21.

Fairbrother, Major, 13th B I, from leave, from England.
Agnew, Capt, Ms, 3rd Lancers, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 22.

Jamieson, Lt-Col, Bengal, 7th B I, from leave, from England.
Lees, Lt, Punjab, 36th Pioneers, from leave, from England.
Swiney, Major, Punjab, 2nd Pujab Infy, from leave, from England.
Walnutt, Capt, Punjab, 1st Gordon Hizh, from leave, from England.
Galbraith, Major-Genl, Bo, from leave, from England.
Jones, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Aden.
Marriott, Col, Bengal, to reside in India, from England.
Lowndes, Capt, Ms, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 23.

Yate, Major, Bo, 29th Bo I, on leave, from Loralai.
Sarkies, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 22.

Fair, Lieut, Bo, R E, off leave, to Kirkee.

NOVEMBER 23.

Galbraith, Major-Genl, Bo, off leave, to Quetta.
Sarkies, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Baroda.
Elderton, Lt, 8th Bo I, on duty, to Baroda.
Jamieson, Lt-Col, Bengal, 7th B I, to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Lees, Lieut, Punjab, 36th Pioneers, off leave, to Jhelum.
Gordon, Capt, Punjab, R A, on private affairs, to Kohat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th November, 1896.

1. Regimental Order, No. 10 of yesterday is cancelled.
2. Commanding Officer's parade this week will be on Thursday morning instead of Saturday afternoon.
The Regiment will parade at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday the 26th instant at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground.
Dress,—Review order—Khaki.
3. In consequence of the Commanding Officer's parade on Thursday morning the 26th instant, the Range at Coorla will be closed that day.
4. There will be drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 25th Instant.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th November, 1896.

1. There will be Gun Drill at the Fort Head-quarters to-night and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., and at the Byculla Head-quarters, at 8-30 p.m.
2. The Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises Rampart Row on Saturday next the 28th instant at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba to commence the Annual Gun Target practice.
Dress.—Drill order, without arms putties to be worn.
Every member is requested to attend.
3. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Fort Head-quarters on Wednesday morning at 7 a.m., and at the Byculla Head-quarters on Friday morning at 7 a.m.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

B. V. A. Club.—The agenda of business to be brought before the Annual General Meeting to be held to-night has been placed on the notice board at the Fort Club for information of members.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, November 18.)

Mr P C Lyon, Offg Director of Land Records and Agricultural, Bengal, is allowed furlough for one year, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th Nov 1896.

Mr A. Peder, Offg Principal of the Presidency College, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr W C Griffits, retired.

The services of the Rev T M H Wood, Chaplain of Bankipore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, with effect from the 16th Nov 1896, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Surg-Lieut-Col J Moorhead is allowed furlough for one year six months and twenty days, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th Nov 1896.

Surg-Lieut-Col A Tomes, Offg Civil Surgeon of Gaya, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr C A White, Ex Engr, is, on return from the special leave granted in Bengal Govt Notification No 94, dated 4th May 1893, appointed to be Ex Engr of the Balasore Division.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

84-93—Thakurdas D and C—Fazal Jaffer vs Bai Veerbai and others Muganlal and R.
321-96—Muljee and R—Soonderbai an another vs Ruttonvahoo and others.
445-96—Mathubai and J—Miya Ahmed Hajee Hassim vs Mahomed Cassum bin Mahomed Misri—Little and Co.
471-96—Hiralall M and M—Mathuradass Nursingdas vs Beharilal Subhlal—Madhowjee Virjee.
473-96—Jehangir Dorabjee—Dorabjee Cooverjee vs Dhunbaijee—Jasardhan and A.
565-96—Jamardhan and A—Framjee Muncherjee Madas vs Ramjee Mooljee and others—K J Mantri.
572-96—Khunderao and S Ridhan Khoobchand and others vs Munguiram Nuthmajee.

For Investigation of Pauperism,

42-96—In person—Pittamber Khumchand vs Premjee Laljee and others—Craigie Land O.
44-96—In person—Cheragan Sudas Pirabux vs Moolimabie and another.

Postponed Long Causes.

439-95—Payne G and S—Damjee Jadhowjee vs Lakhmibar—Edgelow and G—Part heard.
110-96—Payne G and S—Keshow Krishnarad Pansare vs Mahadeo Krishnarao Pansare—K J Mantri.
196-96—Sorabjee and J—Esmail Soobhan vs Yemnabai and others—Janardhan and A, and In person.
223-96—Little and Co—Shri Ra huram Vahujee Maharaj vs Waljee Mathuradas—Hiralal M and M.
192-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Munchershaw Bomonjee Chothia vs Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale—Mansuklal D and J, Bhaishunker and K, and Edgelow and G.
590-95—Bhimjee Govindjee and others vs The Purseotum S and M Co Ld and others—Bland and N.
214-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee Tricumjee Maharaj vs Lullubhai Nathmabhoy—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment on Motion.

428-95—Muljee and R—Goverdhan las Khatao and other vs C A Turner and others—Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

89-95—Mansuklal D and J—Dwarkanath Sudanand Kale vs Munchershaw Bomonjee Chodia—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

THE inauguration of the new Gatty Marine Laboratory in connection with St. Andrews University took place, on Oct. 30, when Lord Reay delivered an address. He said the extraordinary development of science in the Victorian era stood out as one of its most imposing features. The Navy was virtually a floating laboratory, and naval problems essentially scientific problems. Military men were gradually coming to the same conclusion with regard to the Army in its scientific branches. In India the Public Works Department, which had done so much for the progress of the country in opening it up by roads, bridges, railways, and irrigation works, which enabled us to cope with famines, was nothing but a scientific department. This also applied to the Forest Department. All the tendencies of the present day were leading prominent agriculturists to the conviction that we were only just beginning to realise what since had in store for agriculture.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at is 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons Captain D Miller, will sail to day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain R J Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber.

THE Bombay-Japan Line s s Idzumi Maru, 1,999 tons, Captain M Curnon, sailed yesterday for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE s s Dean, 958 tons, Captain W R Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, (30th October), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Stuart and Co.

THE B I S N Co.'s s s Dumra, 702 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—aptain H S H Prince Francies of Teck, Mr J R Wilson, Mr S Anderson, one European, and 65 deck.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mozaffari, 1,176 tons, Captain Rowell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (11th November), with a general cargo, 30 cases of opium, 155 horses, 53 syces and 80 deck-passengers. During the voyage she experienced strong North-East winds.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

"GULF OF ADEN—SOMALI COAST.

Zeila Roadstead,—Aibat Reef Buoy adrift. Information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden dated 9th instant, that the Master of s s Wooddock reports that the Aibat Reef buoy has drifted in on the reef, and he thinks it is probably high and dry at low water."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Clan Fraser	...	Worfole	N F	...	P M & Co
D	Rauenthaler	1890	Gramberg	Hamburg	25-11	G & Co
F	Idzumi Maru	2090	Curnon	Japan	23-11	N Y K
G	Courland	760	Milne	Natal	25-11	D Abdoola
L	Indravati	515	Fakoera	N F	Shepherd & Co	
N	Hoscinee	923	Hughes	Natal	26-11	B & P S N Co
O	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer	Havre	21-11	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Bhownagar	24-11	Shepherd & Co	
Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	Cutch	24-11	Do.	
Mahanadi	547	Adam	Karachi	24-11	Do.	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	R Rubattino	3018	Mattio	Genoa	10-12	C Barboro
5	Gangas	2110	Creery	London	25-11	P & O Co
6	Peninsular	3048	Seymour	London	28-11	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2345	Rossevich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
9	Alecto	2321	Boxhall	Hull	25-11	F M & Co
11	Kaliadi	84	Daramtar	Shepherd & Co		
13	Kapurthala	721	Robertson	Karachi	M M & Co	
16	Mirzapore	2168	Andrews	China	P & O S N Co	

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	760	Russell	Karachi	24-11	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Chyebassa	2663		M Mackenzie

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·39 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Mirzapore (s)	Andrews	Shanghai, Oct 31.
23	Mozaffari (s)	Rowell	Busreh, Nov 11.
	Chilka (s)	Phillips	Moulmein, Nov 11.
	Dean (s)	Wilson	Bangkok, Oct 30.
	Sotos (s)	Jacobs	Zanzibar, Nov 10.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Idzumi Maru (s)	Curnon	Japan.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Naseri, Miller, for Persian Gulf.
" Dumoa, Russell, far Karachi, &c.

The steamer Peninsular, entered for loading yesterday for London, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	ARRIVALS. Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	DEPARTURES. To
November					
5	Arab	Nash	Cardiff	13	Alexandria
6	S Berkhud	Grant	Perim	10	Somali coast
	Meyun	Marrais	Perim	9	Perim, &c.
7	Minto R.I.M.	Baugh	Somali coast.		
9	P Hendrik	Fortuyn	Amsterdam		Batavia
	Rome	Daniell	London	10	Sydney
	Kanzier	Elson	Hamburg		Zanzibar
	Clan Stuart	Ridge-way	Persian Gulf.		London
10	Merkara	Bergemann	London		Brisbane
	Nubia	Browne	London	11	Calcutta.
11	Giraida (Yacht)	Singleton	Colombo		Sydney, &c.
	A Provana II M of War	Colliletti	Zeilla	14	D'Jibutti
	Bengal	Wibmer	Calcutta	11	London
	Woodcock	Ogindhasen	Somali coast.		
	Sechallen	Le Gall	Marseilles		Bombay
	Parramatta	Preston	Sydney	12	London
12	Oriental	Moule	Bombay		
	Falcon	Craig	Hodeida		Somali coast
	Arabistan	Paton	Busreh		London
	C Chisholm	Dall	Calcutta	13	London
13	W Hastings				
	R. I. M.	Holland	Bombay		Suakim
	Imperatrix	Resswich	Trieste	14	Bombay
	Saratoff	Kreptovich	Vladivostok		Odessa
	Darmstadt	Eichel	Bremen		Sydney
14	Canara	Stabb	Bombay		
	R Rubattino	Saporiti	Genoa	15	Bombay
15	Peeton	Hocken	Batoum		Singapore
	Naderi	Ittfin	Camaran		Bombay
	Goa	Plommer	Zanzibar	16	Bombay
	M Valerie	Feliner	Bombay		Trieste
16	Admiral	West	Zamzibar		Hamburg
	Falcon	Craig	Somali coast.		

Aden, November 16.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 23.

FROM LONDON.

India s—9 bales paper, M Tyebjee; 15 cases stationery, &c, Hussonally Abdoolally; 11 cases ham, 7 cases bacon, and 12 cases cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 4 cases ham, &c, Bolton and Co.
Caledonia s—5 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Oriental s—4 cases provision, &c, Bolton and Co.

FROM HULL.

Mikado s—25 barrels chemicals, C Ramjee; 45 bales straw boards, J Jadowjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Algeria s—14 cases tobacco, manufactured, Budroodin Nazerally.

FROM LEGHORN.

Singapore s—9 cases wine, Warden and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bhopal s—5 cases cheese, Kidjiee Nusserwanjee.
Raventhaler s—9 cases earthenware, 24 cases glassware, C Nanjee and Co; 200 cases candles, Shamjee Lilladhur; 4 cases wine, Prier de Saone and Co; 100 cases candles, A Sakalchand, 101 cases candles, B Nuzerally; 325 cases candles, Owen and Okell; 250 cases candles, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 25 cases glassware, S M Cassum; 68 cases writing paper, Shaik A S Dawood; 6 cases perfumed spirit, Gopaljee Megjee; 35 cases glassware, Soomar Shewjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Bhopal s—16 cases lampware, G H Callian; 150 cases whisky, F Fischer and Co.
Raventhaler s—10 cases provision, H Prasaad and Sons; 9 cases sasp, H Nasserally; 20 bales printing paper, Shaik A S Dawood; 10 cases beer, D B Lam and Co; 3 cases medicine, B Patwari and Co; 8 cases glassware, F Jaffer.

FROM TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—23 bales paper, M A M Shurufally; 4 cases gold papers, S Naraen and Co; 12 cases soap, F Hoosenally; 47 cases glassware, H Robitsek and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 23.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—2½ cwt ivory, Ebram Passaya and Co; 357 cwt coir yarn, D Mancekjee and Co; 30 cwt deer horns, V Gangjee; 7,000 cwt bone meal, Croft, Mody and Co; 4,000 cwt mussoor, A Blaschceck and Co; 420 cwt gum, Heerjee Vurdhore; 136 cwt gum, Esmal Mooljee; 77 cwt gum and 3¼ cwt peacock feathers, Molodin Laljee; 350 bales hemp, N Futehalley and Co; 39 bales hides, J M Rehimtoola.

FOR ANTWERP.

Den of Airlie s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 555 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—993 cwt gingellyseed, A Blaschceck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Alecto s—420 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,002 cwt linseed, John Fachiri; 2,001 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, Nanoee Khairaz and Co; 3,000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 500 cwt myrabollans, Tyabjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwt castordseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Idzumi Maru s—152 bales cotton, Hajee A Esmail and Co; 150 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 144 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 254 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, R Goolam Hoosein; 152 cwt kismiss, Quan Lun Eooo.
Ganges s—50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 25 cases butter, The Prince of Wale Dairy Co; 2 cases glassbeads, &c, Elias Jooma; 15 bales piece goods, &c, 45 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 1 box gorachandan, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ganges s—60 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Idzumi Maru s—3 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic or you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates the brain power strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

GRIM STORY OF A HOSPITAL FAILURE.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the *South Bucks Standard* (England) recently visited Paul's-row, High Wycombe, to investigate an alleged extraordinary escape from death. Mr. and Mrs. Gray, one of whose daughters was the subject of the rumour, gave authentic information.

"What was the cause of your daughter's danger, Mrs. Gray?"

"For quite eight years," replied the mother, "she has been a sufferer from swellings in the legs and feet, fearful attacks of palpitation at the heart, and weariness—dreadful weariness. We have had her laid up for three months at a time, and have taken her to St. George's Hospital, in London. When we got there—poor girl—they told us it was useless to go into any hospital. They said she might as well stay at home, for they could do her no good. Other doctors attended her, but she found no relief. You could not see the shape of her ankles nor her toes at all, her feet were so swollen. After great suffering, we bought her some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"How did you come to hear of these?"

"It was my husband who first heard of them. He read in the paper about a case something similar that had been miraculously cured by them."

"How long ago was it when you first had the Pills?"

"Just before Wycombe Fair last year," replied Mrs. Gray. "She has gone six weeks and could not get on her feet at all. The neighbours all said it was impossible for her to live, she was dropsical. The doctors said there was no cure. She has never had a day in bed ever since we obtained Dr. Williams' Pills. They have done what no doctor could do. I could not explain to you, sir, how thankful we are for the Pills. She had to be fed like a baby."

Miss Gray is now in splendid health, thanks to the tonic virtue of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

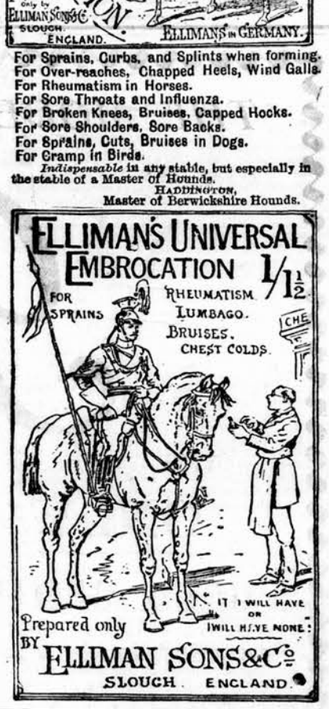
These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago. Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all Stores throughout India.

The only oil free from Hydrolys (which is bound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently flows more freely and penetrates more quickly. "Refined" and pale in colour. "Refinerie" or "Refined" and yet a most powerful and valuable destrepeuse.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

MOLLER'S

BIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patentees Process.

COD LIVER OIL

PETER MOLLER'S

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA ... maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large B

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
A most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

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Send for descriptive pamphlet which can be had from Bombay Gazette Office.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE - AND - CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

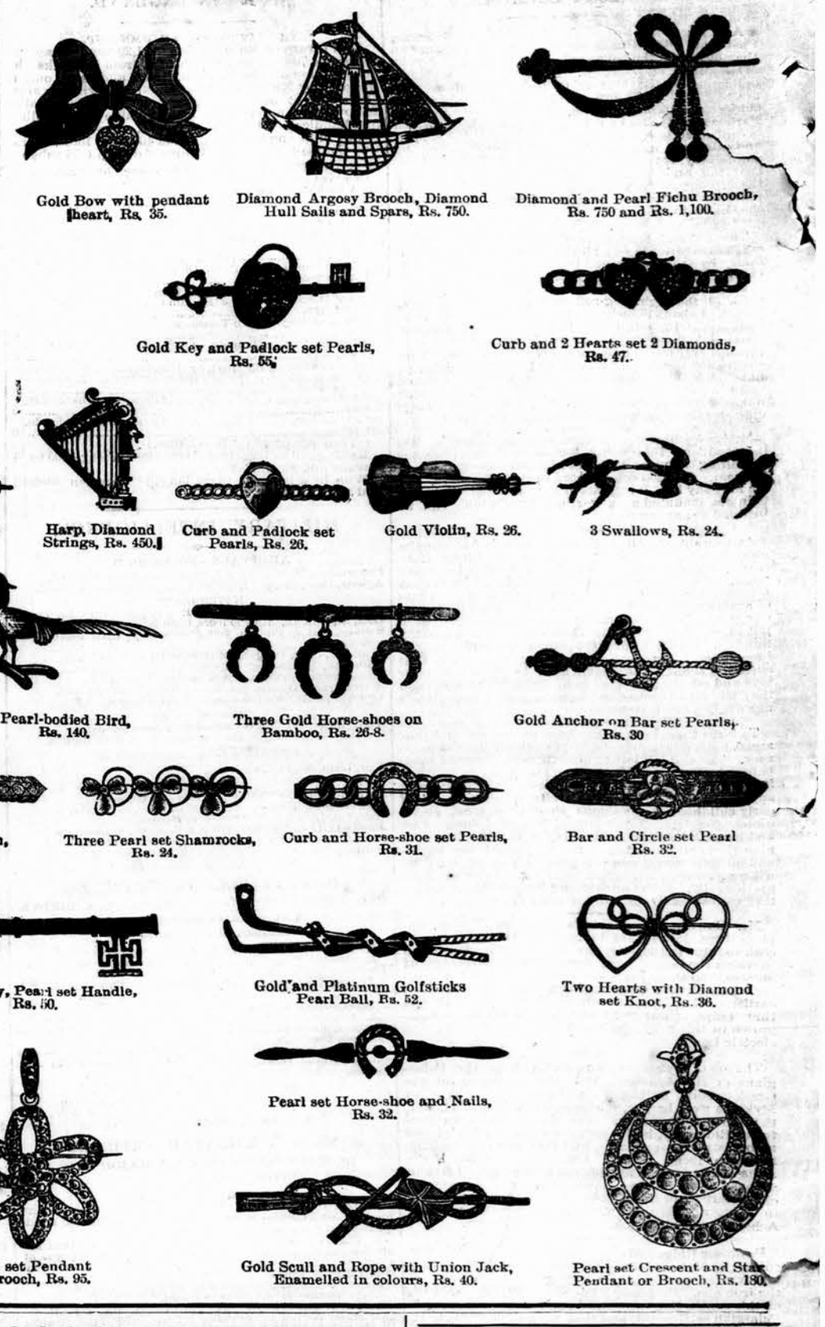
CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

MARCKS & Co. Ld.

BOMBAY & POONA

NOVELTIES IN BROOCHES.



Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.
Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.
Diamond and Pearl Fichu Brooch, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,100.
Gold Key and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 55.
Curb and 2 Hearts set 2 Diamonds, Rs. 47.
Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.
Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.
Gold Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 42.
Harp, Diamond Strings, Rs. 450.
Curb and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 26.
Gold Violin, Rs. 26.
3 Swallows, Rs. 24.
Music, Rs. 16-8.
Gold Curb with Bow and Heart, Rs. 23-8.
Two Hearts and Knot set Ruby and Diamond, Rs. 46-8.
Pearl-bodied Bird, Rs. 140.
Three Gold Horse-shoes on Bamboo, Rs. 26-8.
Gold Anchor on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30
Gold Pea Pod, Rs. 25.
2 Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.
Gold Buckle Brooch, Rs. 27-8.
Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.
Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 31.
Bar and Circle set Pearl Rs. 32.
Gold Horn and Horse-shoe, Rs. 28, Rs. 31.
Two Gold Sculls, Rope and 2 Union Jacks, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 54.
Gold Key, Pearl set Handle, Rs. 50.
Gold and Platinum Golfsticks Pearl Ball, Rs. 52.
Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.
Gold Twisted Rope and Scull, Rs. 28-8.
Pearl set Horse-shoe and Nails, Rs. 32.
Diamond Crescent and Spray, Rs. 175.
Pearl set Horseshoe and Bit, Rs. 55.
Pearl set Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 95.
Gold Scull and Rope with Union Jack, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 40.
Pearl set Crescent and Star Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 180.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."
(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

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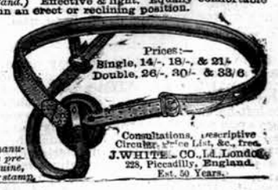

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